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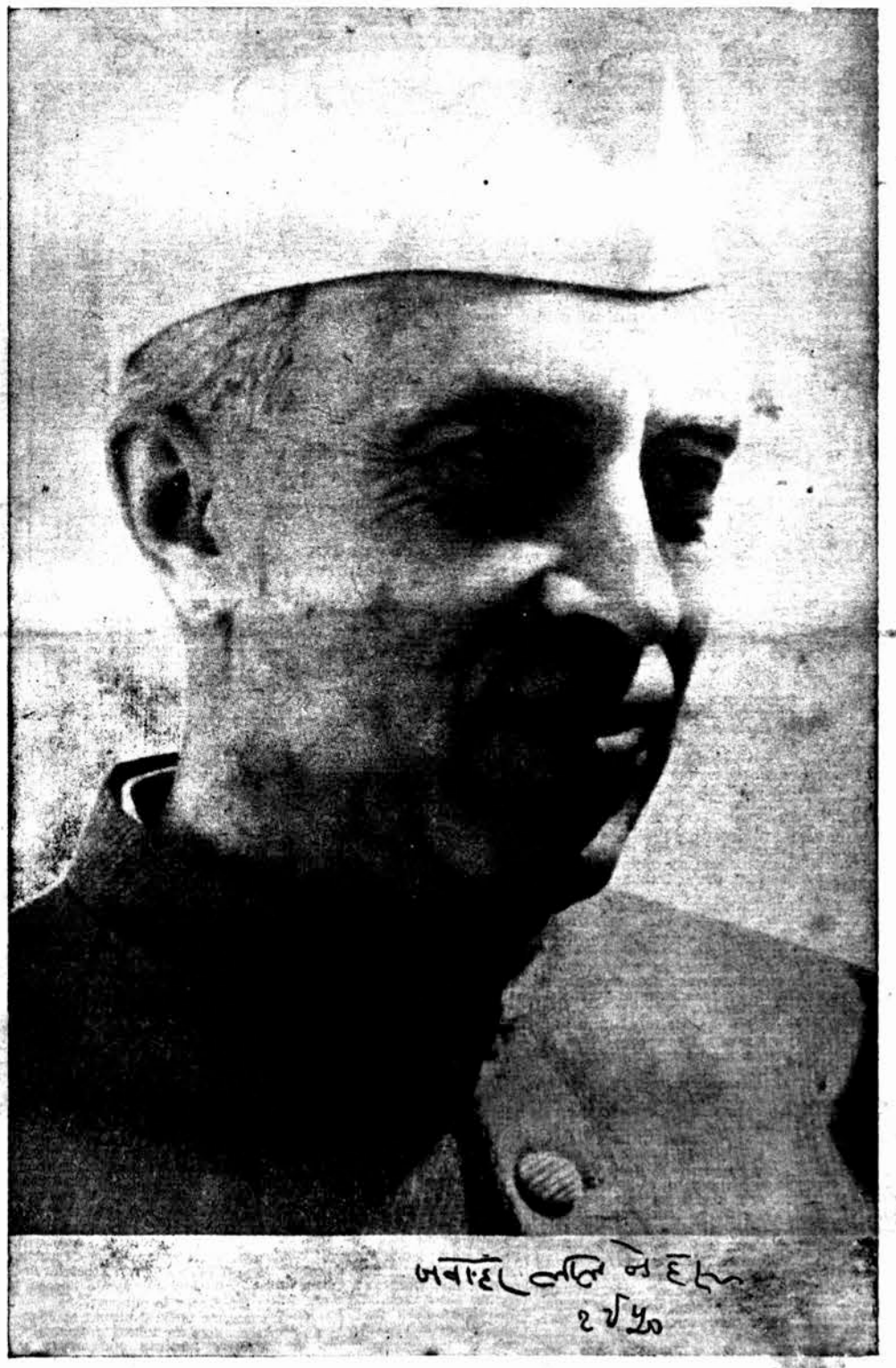
Ever A 'Jawahar'



Pt. Nehru's Birthday falls next week. At 62, he shoulders the double responsibility of the Prime Ministership of India and the presidentship of the Congress. He is the loadstar to whom the masses look up to, as he spearheads the election campaign of the biggest party in the country.

Campaign For Free Spain

(SEE PAGE 5)

Ocean Free Delivery

BY F. L. REMINGTON

"STILL on deck with a few people. One is a child. The last boats have left. We are sinking fast. The orchestra is still playing bravely. Some men near me are praying with a priest. The end is near. Maybe this note will..".writes the author in 'Ethyl News'.

Here the message ends aoruptly. But the passenger on the ill-fated Lusitania who scrawled the note managed to stuff the bit of paper into a watertight bottle and consign it to the waters of the North Atlantic before the great ship plunged beneath the waves. Recovered later, the note related new details of this famous marine disaster.

In the fearful minutes before the rising waters engulf them, seamen and passengers on sinking ships have, for centuries, scribbled farewell memos on scraps of paper and cast them adrift in sealed bottles. Often these containers toss and turn in the turbulent waters for years, until finally the waves cast them ashore. Others find their way into the travelled sea lanes, where they are recovered by passing vessels. Many, perhaps, are never retrieved.

Many countries carry on an organized "bottle programme" as a means of securing additional information about oceanic tides and currents. The U.S. Hydrographic Office, which is part of the Department of the Navy, has conducted such a project for many years now.

Sea captains embarking on a voyage carry special printed forms containing blanks for the date, name of vessel, longitude, and latitude. At sea, the skipper fills in this information, seals the paper in a glass container and sets it adrift. The bottle may be picked up the very next day after a journey of only a few miles. Or it may flounder from wave to wave, even ocean to ocean, and not be discovered until years later.

Upon opening one of these government containers, the finder reads instructions — in eight different languages — asking that the date and location of the discovery be recorded and the paper mailed back to Washington. By this simple process, the Hydrographic Office has amassed and put to practical use a wealth of data on the flow of ocean waters. During wartime, for instance, our experts can thus plot accurate charts on the expected drift of enemy mines.

Aside from their scientific value, messages in floating bottles have helped to explain the disappearance of ships that just seem to drop out of sight. Take the case of the steamer 'Huronian', which in 1902 sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, into oblivion. Rescue vessels searched for thre months, but found not a missing timber from the vanished ship. Then, four months after the disappearance, a bottle washed onto the coast near Owl's Head, Nova Scotia. The enclosed message said: "Huronian" turned turtle in Atlantic Sunday night. Fourteen of us in boat."

Since the message bore no signature, investigators doubted its authenticity. But five years later the discovery of a second bottle on the beach of Castlerock, Ireland, left no doubt as to the tragic end of the ill-fated ship. "'Huronian' sinking fast", the message read. "Top-heavy. One side under water. Good-bye, mother and sisters. (signed) Charles McFall, greaser." Investigation showed the steamer did indeed carry a greaser by that name, and the mother and sisters recognized his handwriting.

Rescued from a watery grave at the eleventh hour, a fortunate few live to recognize their notes, when the bottles entrusted with their last thoughts are later recovered. In 1825, a Major D. W. MacGregor escaped the burning merchant vessel 'Kent' in the Bay of Biscay. Rescue, however, had seemed remote when MacGregor hurled a bottled message into the sea. It read: "Ship on fire. Elizabeth, Joanna and myself commit our spirits into the Hands of our Redeemer. Whose grave enables us to be composed in the awful prospect of entering Eternity."

The passengers of the 'Kent' postponed their entrance into Eternity when another ship rescued them. Eighteen months later, a swimmer in the Bahama Islands found a bottle containing a hopeless death notice. MacGregor recognized it as

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

A young woman went into a store and sought out a sales assistant. "Do you return the money when an article isn't satisfactory?" she wanted to know.

"That really depends upon the article," the salesman told her.

"This is a book," he was informed.

"What was wrong with it, Madam?"

"I didn't like the way it ended."

* *

With a grinding of brakes, the officer pulled up his motor car and shouted to a little boy playing in the field: "I say, sonny, have you seen an airplane come down anywhere near here?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, trying to hide his slingshot. "I've only been shooting at that bottle on the fence."

* *

A man was up to the top of his ears in debt. One creditor became a little anxious and sent him a somewhat more than somewhat rough letter.

The net result of his effort was this reply:

"Dear Sir: Received your annoying letter and would like to remind you that you are but one of my many creditors.

"Each pay day I put the names of all my creditors in a hat, shake them up and draw one out. This lucky one I pay a little.

"Now, the letter continued, "if you don't quit sending me those nasty letters, I won't even put your name in the hat!"

* *

A salesman had to remain overnight at a very small town and inquired about a motion picture theater. There was none in town. No poolroom, either.

"Well, I guess I'll go over to the public library and kill the evening reading," said the salesman. But there was no public library. "What in the world do you folks do evenings?" he wanted to know.

"Well," said the hotel clerk, "most folks go down to the grocery store; they've got a new bacon slicer."

* *

The clergyman was preparing his sermon and his little daughter was watching him.

"Daddy," she asked, "does God tell you what to say?"

"Of course, child," the father answered. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh," said the little girl, "then why do you scratch some of it out?"

* *

In the hope that they might improve his speech, the parents of a 12-year-old arranged for the boy to spend an entire summer with a Harvard English professor at his fishing lodge in the Canadian wilds.

When the two returned, tanned and robust, the mother rushed up to the professor for a report of progress.

"Lizzen," replied the learned teacher, "you ain't got no worries wid dat kid—he's in da groove."

* *

A passenger aboard a steamboat asked the Captain why they had stopped in midstream.

"The fog is so thick that we can't see to proceed up river," replied the Captain.

"But Captain," the passenger persisted, looking skyward, "I can see the stars."

"Yes, Madam," he replied patiently, "but unless the boilers bust, that ain't the way we're goin'."

Tommy wanted a dog very much. His father said he'd get him one if Tommy could list ten good reasons why he needed the animal.

Tommy got as far as nine good reasons; then he was stuck.

"Well," said his dad, "that's nine. Surely you can think of one more."

Tommy gazed at his father for a minute and then came forth with: "Gee, Dad, I think it's just that a boy needs a dog because boys and dogs just belong together."

Tommy got his dog.

A tiger, en route from Calcutta to a British zoo, arrived recently at London Airport in a crate marked only with the legend. "Call Me Sankar."

Workmen, unaware of the live nature of the cargo, opened one end of the crate and came face to face with the striped beast.

"But Sankar," says the 'London Daily Mail,' "instead of growling, put out a paw and shook hands."

Stalin informed his generals, "Now we will liberate the Pribilof Islands from the imperialistic Wall Street bankers; we must no longer ignore the plight of our down-trodden comrades."

There was an awkward pause, then one said, "B-but, comrade, no one lives there....only seals."

Stalin shrugged: "Seals? People? After we've liberated them, who can tell the difference?"

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

THE LARGEST Crocodile IN FLORIDA CAN BE FOUND AT ROSS ALLENS REPTILE INSTITUTE, SILVER SPRINGS, FLORIDA— THOUGH IT WEIGHS OVER 1400 POUNDS IT CAN OBTAIN A HUMAN BEING!
FIVE-LEGGED AND ONE-LEGGED ALLIGATORS ARE ALSO HERE!
ICELANDERS HAVE BEEN DRINKING FRESH WATER RIGHT OUT OF THE OCEAN FOR YEARS [REASON: VOLCANIC HOT SPRINGS]
the MAY FLY SPENDS THREE YEARS IN THE MUD AT THE BOTTOM OF A STREAM IN A LARVAE STATE - THEN EMERGES AS A FLY TO MATE AND DIE THE SAME DAY— AS IT HAS NO MOUTH!
the FOUR-EYED FISH OF GUATEMALA HAS POP EYES ON TOP OF ITS HEAD— EACH EYE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, ONE FOR AERIAL VISION, THE OTHER FOR UNDERWATER OBJECTS!

Boswell's Johnson Had 57 Doctors

DR. Samuel Johnson, thanks to Boswell, is one of the most intimately known literary figures in history, and now even his fabulous ailments provide a case study for medical science.

"With the exception of the period of early manhood to middle age....we can follow Johnson's case history from before birth through his autopsy two days after death," says a noted Rhode Island surgeon, Dr. Peter Pineo Chase.

The vast amount of literature on Johnson, including some of the unpublished papers in the Yale Library Boswell collection, provided the information for Dr Chase, writing in the Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine.

The records show that at least 57 physicians were associated with Johnson at some time in his life.

Dr. Chase writes that even from birth Johnson had his troubles. His mother had a long, difficult labour and the newborn babe "was almost dead and unable to cry for some time....it was not then appreciated that the child was presumably extremely anoxia.

From an early age Johnson had scrofula. At the age of three he was taken to Queen Anne for the "royal touch"— a supposed cure for such ailments. In Johnson's case, anyway, it did not work.

Dr. Chase points out that Johnson's facial blemishes might have resulted from smallpox, as it was a rare child of that period who escaped this disease. Johnson's weak eyesight, his deafness, and bad complexion probably were the after-effects, the author writes, saying: "He grew up into a tall, lanky young man, deaf, half blind, disfigured by scars, given to queer gesticulations and mutterings, and moody and often unsociable."

Much has been written of Johnson's tea drinking (it was Boswell who preferred stronger drink), but Dr. Chase does not believe that the tea harmed Johnson's health. Frst of all, tea cups in the Johnsonian era were small in size, and a dozen cupfuls of tea were not too much. Secondly, the autopsy showed his stomach to be normal.

Johnson throughout his life was a psychiatric case, and his "vile melancholy" and his strange behaviour a• now legendary

Dr. Chase agrees with those doctors who attribute Johnson's psychic troubles to the many disappointments in his life and not to any organic disease of the brain.

The doctor readily answered with a reference from Macbeth which reads: ".....therein the patient must minister to himself."

Dr. Chase in summarizing the complete medical history of Johnson offers the following diagnoses: "severe trauma and anoxia at birth; early infection with bovine tuberculosis involving the cervical glands and possibly the eye; loss of function of the left ear, possibly due to birth trauma and possibly to smallpox; skin-scarring due to smallpox; cerebral irritation through life;.... chronic bronchitis; possibly some allergic asthma resulting in emphysema; hypertension due largely to cystic degeneration of the kidneys; cerebral thrombosis; hydrocele; his terminal condition, cardiorenal disease."

And this was the man who lived

Yawn An Yawns

BY PAULINE GAL

MAN is not the only ani capable of an outw symbol denoting weariness boredom. Birds yawn. Tur yawn. Elephants yawn. I yawning as I write this, I'll bet you will find yours yawning before you fin reading it. A yawn is on the most catching and voluntary of human frail writes the Author in Col New York.

Our research has classi six different yawns, and in doing has revealed someth of the personality of the monstrator. Here we go th

(1) All-Out. It takes a l person to do justice to mammoth expression of plete relaxation. Hands ched and raised elbow arms extended outward vast gesture while the ya opens his huge trap and slightly backward, sou like this: ayhooo—a yawp!

When completed properly, yawner's eyes are filled with and his face has a slightly led but satisfied look. Here filled with confidence. Bill paid. His work and his wife equally satisfactory; and ther as befits a successful male, airs his content with himself his world in a vast clarion the well-fed ego.

(2) JAWBREAKER. This suppressed yawn, to be found cases of supreme boredom. U sity students in the front ro classes will use the jawbreake of deference to the professor eye is upon them, while tho the back rows quietly sleep.

Such a yawn would be enco if permitted to reach its norma portions, so the efforts of stu it down cause much working jaws while some sound escape this: 'yrr—hssh—ark!' Tears red face accompany such a ment as well as the uneasy c ty that another and yet yawn will arrive and be restrained.

(3) DISGUST. Not all come from sleepiness or bo Plain conflict or disagreement another's viewpoint can co the epitome of insult—a larg in which the perpetrator give without words to all he wou to say about and to the on whose direction the yawn is

A mean expression on the while the yawn is in progre in emphasizing the protest yawner who sounds so: 'say- humm—girk!'

A man who find his wife's tical views intolerable will e our to convince her she is all and then—at some particular furiating statement from h rise, stretch, and give vent castigating yawn. A wise thus confronted will be sli the face of such a thrust. unfair finish to an argume it is a finish.

Cherish the right to yawn gust; it's the privilege of ri ples.

(4) PINK TEA. The slightly suppressed yawn, neatly manicured hand rightly interpreted, means the lady does not get out quickly she'll scream!

The proper way to exec yawn is to raise the hand back toward one's mouth, small yawn that sounds sigh of escaped steam from engine, and then smile. The sound is thus: 'yuhh hmm!'

Such yawns are to be when ladies get together to World Events or anything Improve Their Minds. They found at luncheons and tea the daughter of the club's pr is asked to sing and accom to the third encore.

(5)—BACK-TO-WORK. find the wake-up yawn—a anomaly. A man who has for exams until one in th ing will take time off to rea a cup of coffee, smoke a and then rise, stretch, and a Back-to-Work yawn, whi large and vociferous protes ing muscles and tired head the cruelties of the day system. It goes like this: aah—harrup!'

Followed by a shake of to clear out the cobwebs, man is ready for another

There is nothing of disgust in it. The yawner expressing the fact that ing and toiling, is a fellow and returns willingly typewriter or his books that he is labouring in a

(Continued on Page

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

TEST MATCH LESSON FOR CONGRESS

Over-Confidence From Delhi Elections

HIRAKUND DAM PROJECT

THE India versus M.C.C. Test Match dominated the week.

The match has some lessons for Indian politicians. The sensational collapse of the visitors on the first day had created such an over-confidence in the Home Team that its Captain would neither declare on Sunday last nor would he speed up the play. In other words, he played into the hands of the visitors.

So also with the Congress.

THE Delhi Municipal Elections have created such an over-confidence in the Congress Big Guns that they now believe that the public would vote for a lamp-post, if the Congress wanted it to do so. The opposition parties, likewse have a lesson. The M.C.C. which had lost face on the first day it was dismissed for 203—was able to force a Draw by fieldcraft, combination and discipline. With three thousand candidates, say in the Punjab, where is the chance for the opposition. Like the M.C.C. they should combine, if they want at least a draw at the next elections.

There appears to be a clear case for a new Ministry in the Government of India, a Ministry for Contradictions. After Jeep, Fertilizer and Damodar Valley episodes, Hirakund Project has been raising its head. First foundation-stone of this project was laid by His Excellency Sir Willam Hawthorns Lewis on March 15, 1946. "The preliminary designs and estimates of cost will be taken in hand shortly" then said Mr. A. N. Khosla, giving the technical details of the project in a speech, he delivered at the ceremony. It will be thus seen that the foundation-stone was laid even before estimates were prepared. The Project Report, submitted to the Government of India in June 1947, by Mr A. N. Khosla placed its cost at Rs. 47.81 crores, as under:—

Dam	Rs. 16.16 crores
Canals	Rs. 7.80 crores
Hydro-Electric installation	Rs. 22.85 crores
Navigation	Rs. 1.00 crore
	Rs. 47.81 crores
OR	
Flood Control	Rs. 6.11 crores
Irrigation	Rs. 11.12 crores
Power	Rs. 29.58 crores
Navigation	Rs. 1.00 crore
	Rs. 47.81 crores

This project report was examined by the Dr. J. L. Savage Advisory Board, which made its report on May 20, 1948. The Board said that "in preparation of the report, we have worked in close collaboration with Mr. A. N. Khosla. We are very grateful to him for all the help he has given. The cost data in the project report are based on the information collected in 1946. Since then there has been a substantial increase and the costs have been fluctuating so much that it is very difficult to make out a correct estimate without obtaining fresh quotations It should, however, be noticed that certain economies in units and layout have been effected. This should help in minimising the otherwise likely excess."

100 Crores

On this fascinatingly alluring picture, the Project was launched. And, notwithstanding "certain economies in units and layout" the present cost of the Project is placed at Rs. 100 crores.

An inspired message during the week defended the present progress of the project in the following words:—

"The Project now in the fourth year of construction has so far resulted in the completion of a rail-road bridge across the Mahanadi River, a well-equipped workshop, stores and power house, hospitals, schools, a colony comprising more than 1,100 bungalows and quarters for officers and staff, forty miles of metalled and 250 miles of unmetalled roads and over 25 miles of the rail track." This is followed by the description of benefits flowing from these works. The message, however, does not disclose other and equally monumental items completed or nearing completion.

The Mahanadi River down stream from Sambalpur continues in a general south-westerly direction. At a point roughly eighty miles west of Cuttack the stream enters Satkosia gorge, flowing therein a distance of nearly twelve miles to the mouth at Baramul Village. In addition to the main dam, two other dams, one at Saikosia gorge and the other furthest downstream, about fifteen miles west of Cuttack, were planned. A power canal with locks on either side was designed to make Mahanadi River navigable. The river elevation is about seventy feet at the site of the third dam. It was proposed to instal a second power station here. In order to enable a ship to pass under it, a single-span bridge across the power canal was to be constructed. This was a subsidiary project and had no irrigation or flood control benefits. The river water through this canal could only flow after forty feet of the main dam had been built.

What Has Happened

What has happened is that while designs for the main dam were under discussion, work on the subsidiary parts of the project, namely digging of power canal and building of locks have progressed to an advanced stage.

The one-spare bridge is now complete vacantly looking down on the dug up canal channel, throuh which no ship will ever pass and it may take many years before water flows through it. A French expert was consulted after the completion of the bridge. In his opinion the chances of navigation are something like Alladin's Lamp. As reported earlier, there are no irrigation facilities under this part of the project.

As their names would indicate canal, dam and reservoir are all designed to produce electric power. No power, however, could be produced till the water flows in the canal and no water would flow in the canal till the water level in the main stream is raised by building the main dam to a height of at least forty feet.

It would be generally conceded that the most difficult part of building the dam is its foundation. Once its foundations are firmly and truly laid, further progress is child's play. It would be thus evident that if forty feet of the main dam were built to enable functioning of the subsidiary dam, reservoir and power house, it would be just as easy to build the rest of the main dam, which will have a power house of its own.

The present industrial development of Orissa, however, is not such as would take up the entire load of electric energy generated even by one power plant. For years to come a great part of the power generated by the main power station, therefore, would go waste. It would be a double waste if a second power house were installed.

About ten to twelve crores of rupees have so far been spent on this and the issue now under examination here is whether to continue this chase or abandon it and take up construction of the main dam.

About ten to twelve crores of rupees of tax-payer's money has been spent on this wild goose chase.

There has been some talk of financial irregularities to enquire into which a two-men committee, consisting of Messrs. Padhi and Bennet has been appointed. The Committee should also enquire and report on the following procedure adopted by the now defunct Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.

Mr. A. N. Khosla, it may be added held a dual appointment in that Ministry. He was the Chairman of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. He was also the ex-officio additional Secretary of the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power. One of his Deputies Mr. Gulhati was appointed to scrutinise all proposals submitted to him by Mr. A. N. Khosla, as the Chairman of the C.W.I.N.C. Mr. Gulhati was to make his report to the Additional Secretary, Mr. A.N. Khosla for latter's final orders.

New Delhi would like to have the views of Minister Gadgil, under whose supervision, direction and control, the Hirakund Project had progressed till last spring.

"Grow More Food"

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued another booklet, called "Towards Land Transformation". It is like an old record on a brand new gramophone. The booklet says:—

"In the States, endowed with natural resources the Grow More Food Campaign results have been remarkable; on the other hand areas which have less natural advantages or lower administrative efficiency show poor results. There is on understandable tendency among surplus states to under-estimate the surplus and in deficit states to over-estimate them. The Central responsibility for meeting deficits under the present system of Food Administration also tend to take the edge off that compulsive necessity which is needed for stimulating efforts for increasing production."

It is further explained that increased production is not reflected in an increase in marketable surplus on account of withholding of stocks, increased consumption and large-scale hoarding.

One question is why in the face of administrative inefficiency, and

(Continued on Page 6)

NEVER WORRY ABOUT POWER CUTS!

BOBBY VOLTAIRE, well known stage illusionist has a new trick—he holds an electric light bulb in his hands and it lights—no plugs, no wires needed. He guarantees to love you in the dark—as to how it is done. The bulb held by Bobby Voltaire gives a spot of Sunday treatment for his partner Gwen Voltaire.

Union Way To Solve Journalists' Problems

THIAGA RAJAN'S ADDRESS TO U.P. FEDERATION CONFERENCE

N the course of his presidential address to the U.P. Working Journalists' Federation's Conference at Gorakhpur on Saturday Mr. P. Thiaga Rajan said:—

It is gracious indeed on your rt to have invited a freelance urnalist, who nowadays is apt be crowded out, to come and eliver a formal address.

Though committees and commisons, past and prospective, may eclaim and declare what right-inking papers or persons should like when the Press performs duties well, I for one am not otimistic about a Press which is entified mainly with the middle asses. The profound social and onomic changes of the post-war id post-independence period ve not been examined yet in tail There has been no scienti examination of how far in-ation has wiped out the middle ass from which our journalists ring and which has attached re importance to culture and nscious than the plutocracy hich has made bureaucracy its ol.

These social changes may have ofound political consequences, ough the first general elections ay, in spite of the masterful me Minister's 'obiter dictum', pend to some extent on the rsuasive powers of the Press. t the Press itself has undere such a change that the norityis not likely to find in a willing or efficient helper. Of urse, there is the English tesman's dictum that minoris must always suffer That cksure judgment seems rather ht in view of the extremely pid passage alike of the first endments to the Constitution d the Press (Objectionable Mat-r) Act. Any reference to the commendations of the Press ws Enquiry Committee will now ly provoke gargantuan laughter.

Since the Standing Committee of the AINEC suffered a cleavage after it discussed the amendments at Bombay, it seems unnecessary to say anything about Art. 19 of the Constitution here and now. We can only sympathise with the bosses of the AINEC who find they are hoist with their own arguments against the socalled "yellow press."

For, it is at least arguable that, if the AINEC had devoted itself to taking energetic steps to ensure the freedom of the Press, in pursuance of the Bombay resolution of 1948, instead of pursuing what were hazily described as yellow journalism scurrilous writings etc., the more obnoxious parts of the recent act might still have been avoided. But this is not the first time in history nor is journalism the only profession where one set of men could be found to bastinado their brothers. The truth has been ignored which Tocqueville stated near a hundred years ago: "there is no medium between servitude and extreme licence; in order to enjoy the inestimable benefits which the liberty of the Press insures it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evils it engenders."

Consequently the old restrictions are back, much more severe in many respects than before; and we have been transformed into lions under the throne to adopt the words of the great Bacon. The fundamental objection to the new Act still remins as strong as ever. The ingenuity—to call it no worse—that has sought to mark off the Press as a criminal tribe has succeeded. And we

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Smiling Sheaf Of Letters

By R. K. Dalal, B. Com., F.S.A.A., F.C.A.

IN THESE EVENTFUL DAYS, WHEN ECONOMIC THEORIES ARE AS PLENTIFUL AS THE LEAVES ON THE TREES IN SUMMER, NOT A FEW MEN HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO LAUGH. MEN ARE SICK OF ARGUMENTS WHICH GET US NOWHERE, AND THEY RELISH A LAUGH AT THE EXPENSE OF LONG-FACED EXPERTS, WHO TAKE THEMSELVES SO SERIOUSLY, AND WHO EXPECT US TO TAKE THEM JUST AS SERIOUSLY. IF ONLY WE HAD HUMOURISTS WHO COULD SET THE PEOPLE LAUGHING AT THE MISTAKES OF THE FOOLISH AND THE WISE, THE COUNTRY WOULD BE ALL THE BRIGHTER AND THE BETTER FOR IT.

IS not this part of to-day's trouble that we have almost forgotten how to laugh at? When nerves are all tense and the mind is wrought up almost to breaking point, it relieves the tension exceedingly to have a really hearty laugh. Why not?

The man who can see humour in the tensest situation is a man to be envied, and the individual who can find time to laugh when others are struggling with problems which they do not understand, and which they know they do not understand, it may assist them to a better frame of mind if only they can be brought to realise the comic side of the situation. A merry laugh doeth good like medicine, and it is as cheap as it is beneficial. Blessings on the man who invented laughter!

I have in my collection a few specimens of funny letters the contents of which are bound to raise a smile on the face of a stoic or make a castor-oil face relax for once in pleasantness. Accountants are by nature sober, grave, prosaic and matter of fact. They have hardly an occasion to laugh. It will be my endeavour to make them laugh a little at the humour of these really very funny letters.

All For A Job

Here is an application for a job which has a slant of its own.

"Dear Sir,

Being given to understand through authentic sources that you have provided all your relatives and persons otherwise dear to you with superb jobs—varying in worth and utility in proportion to your relationship to the individual concerned—I make bold to approach you earnestly for me.

I shamefully admit I am not in any way related to you, not even to the fortieth remove. Nor do I happen to be the son of a person either intimately by a person either intimately known to you or influentially placed.

But you'll understand, Sir, that I was never consulted before birth or I would have opted unequivocally for an affluent parent. It looks in bad taste, writing thus, but it is a fact that has ruined my career. I sincerely feel that selection of parents should be left to the children.

I would go a step further and demand that it should be left to the children to choose whether to be born at all. You are doubtless amused at this, Sir, but I am damned serious.

And now I entreat you to find me any job, for beggars cannot be choosers. I suggest you consider me as your son or nephew or son-in-law (in that case my wife will call you father) if you feel you can't break your principle about doling out jobs only to your dear and near ones.

I have deliberately wasted no space over my qualifications as my experience—and it is exceedingly rich in job-hunting—shows that they are superfluous.

Hoping to receive an encouraging reply.

Ever yours, in anticipation".

Re-Engagement

Here is one from a former syce who sought re-engagement.

"Sir,

Your humble petitioner is a poor man in agricultural behaviour and much depends on season for staff of life. Therefore, he throws himself upon you his family on bended knees and begs of merciful commiseration. Your humble petitioner was too ill last rains and was taking vernacular medicines which made great excavations in coffers of your humble servant. That poor humble servant has large family of seven livers, two males and five females, last of whom is milking his parental mother and another birth coming through grace of God to second wife of bosom. Therefore, he prays that if there is place ever so small in the backside of the honourable battery, this humble slave be allowed to creep in, for which benevolence your humble servant will as in duty bound pray for your long life and prosperity.

Your humble in petition."

Tax Payer's Woe

The following is an interesting letter addressed to the Income-tax Commissioner by a Jullunder shopkeeper who had been assessed to income tax for Rs. 1,200 while he had a loss in the capital itself.

Respected Sir,

Your humble petitioner prays as under:—

Income-tax laws are most peaceful. To honour them is the true application. By God (fast asleep) we say the following:—

Opened a petty shop without experience, only the last year, no gain rather loss of capital. Income taxed for income of Rs. 1,200. Good God. Poverty and starvation facing—exercising utmost economy. Trying invention of any means, by which body can live without food, still a failure. Disposing of old members and stopping of generation by living alone, forced by public laws.

Under the circumstances and having no hope for further removal of settled property, we are ashamed of being called income tax payers to our worthy government, so faithful to the poor. Pray cancel our income tax and oblige—

Income-tax Officer, Jullunder city may be asked to review the case. If this reasonable request cannot be listened to, please fix some date earlier, to avoid penalty, suitable to Income-tax Officer to take some surplus articles such as clothing and utensils and sell them by public auction to get his dues. We are utmost faithful and contented.

Yours ever faithfully,

Slings & Arrows

Here is a specimen of a letter from a tax payer to the tax gatherer expressing his inmost thoughts at having to meet the Demand for payment in language which is rich, graphic, vivid and picturesque in its turn of phrases.

Dear Sir,

For the following reasons I am unable to meet your Demand Notice for payment of Income-tax, Super tax, Business Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax. I have been bombed, blasted, burnt and sandbagged, walked upon, sat upon, held up, held down, flattened out and squeezed by income tax, super tax, business profits tax, excess profits tax, tobacco tax, sales tax, beer tax, spirit tax, motor tax and every society, organisation and club that the inventive mind of man can conceive to extract what I may or may not have in my possession for the red cross, black cross, double cross and every other cross and hospital in town and country.

The Government has governe my business, until I do not kn who owns it. I am suspect inspected, examined, inform required, commanded so that I not know who I am or why I here at all.

All I know is that I am su posed to have an inexhausti supply of money for every ne desire or hope of human re because I will not go out and b borrow or steal money to s away. I am cursed, boycot talked to, talked about, held rung up, robbed and very ne ruined. The only reason I clinging to life at all is to what is going to happen nex

Yours faithfully".

Law And Love

Here are two specimens Lawyer's Love Leters.

"My darling (if I may call so without prejudice.)

Whereas you have deeply ched that part of me comm known and described as heart, together with the appe nances, thereof, and whereas seek a lawful weeded wife, therefore, I do solemnly and cerely hereby declare this my desire and intention, to have to hold you until death do part, in consideration whereo undertake to execute a deed endow you with all my wor goods as hereinafter in the dule hereto specifically descri and set forth, this offer to main open for a reasonable as defined in "Suitor v. Sw

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Bringing Gandhian Ideals To Common Man

UPHILL TASK BEFORE SARVODAYA SAMAJ AND SARVASEVA SANGH

TO popularise Gandhian ideologies and to help translate his tenets into the 'way of life', the Sarvodaya Samaj and Sarva-Seva Sangh have been brought into existence by ardent followers of the Mahatma.

In the modern sophisticated world it is an uphill task to preach adherance to Gandhian economics.

While Vinoba Bhave has undertaken his famous tour for Bhudan Yadnya (land-donation drive), the veteran Congressman Sankarrao Deo, his classmate, has shouldered the responsibility of spreading the Gandhian cult as secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj and the Sarva-Seva Sangh.

BY HARI KRISHNA MOHANI

SHREE Shankarrao Deo is recently appointed or selected as the Secretary of the Sarva Seva Sangh and of the Sarvodaya Samaj.

It need not be told to the intelligent and informed readers of newspapers that Sarvodaya Samaj is a loose, rarefied association or brotherhood, of people who believe in Gandhian ideology. There are about five thousand members of this organisation in India and a few hundred outside India. This organisation is brought into being by friends and followers of Gandhiji, after Gandhiji's death, in order to keep his teachings and message alive and fresh. It is a kind of idealistic fellowship or a spiritual gathering in which no rigid discipline and observation of rules is insisted upon. Simple faith in the doctrines of Truth and Ahimsa which Gandhiji preached throughout his life, is considered enough for the membership and people who like to enlist as members, are left to their conscience, for reflecting Truth and Ahimsa in their conduct and in personal behaviour.

The Sarva-Seva Sangh is also another sister organisation of those who believe in Gandhian doctrines. It consists of members who have translated Gandhiji's teachings into ordinary behaviour and practice as far as it lies in their power. It is an organization of the constructive workers who are doing social service according to the Gandhian precepts, following the multifarious programmes which Gandhiji had chalked out and which he had initiated in the country since 1921.

The Sarva-Seva Sangh is made up of the country-wide Sanghs like the Akhil Bharat Charkha Sangh, the Talimi Sangh, Gramodyog Sangh, Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Go Seva Sangh and such other associations which are doing good to the country, with the Gandhian outlook.

This Sarva-Seva Sangh can be described as either a federated body of these several constructive workers' Sanghs or a merger of them. The Sarvodaya Samaj emphasizes only the ideological aspect of its members. It has no insistence on conduct; but the Sarva-Seva Sangh is mainly a body of workers who are intent on service of the people according to the teachings of Gandhiji. The different associations which are at present affiliated to, or which have merged in the Sarva-Seva-Sangh, used to receive light from Gandhiji during his lifetime. But now after his death, the followers of Gandhiji have brought into being this central body of the Sarva-Seva Sangh for the guidance of those people who desire it for the continuation and observation of the Gandhian principles under the new circumstances.

The dauntless courage which Shankarrca Deo has evinced throughout his life in propagating Gandhian doctrines in Manarashtra has actuated him to accept the Secretaryship of the Sarva Seva Sangh and of the Sarvodaya Samaj in these difficult times. After Gandhiji's death the true followers of Gandhiji who are not attracted by the lure of office and who are not interested in parliamentary affairs and in party politics, or personal considerations, have again been thrown into the wilderness in the pursuit of their ideals. The atmosphere after the attainment of Swaraj is not at all congenial for the propagation of the Gandhian doctrines and the Gandhian programme of social uplift. The great propelling force which the extraordinary, almost super-human personality of Gandhiji could contribute has disappeared

Swaraj has come to us, accompanied by great disasters and catastrophies and peo minds have been rent as der by conflicting ideolo abject poverty and apa mishaps. The talk of an is an anathema to an ord ry literate under the pre circumstances. The prece however sincere they m be of decentralised econo of a non-violent civiliza or of self-sufficiency in and cloth, find very little in the hearts of the educ people of the middle and do not at all reverbe in this depressing atmosp That person who is accus ed throughout his life to fer personal hardship an vations, who can face equanimity social o and ridicule, can affo raise issues and can haz preach doctrines which lect high ideals, during devitalising times. This ment is applicable much to Gandhian tenets which admittedly against the valent and ordinarily table currents of thought. To try to prop Gandhian ideals when dhiji's uncommon pers influence is extinct, req strong nerve and stern The Sarva-Seva Sangh's retary's post, therefore, a bed of roses. It is a of thorns

Sarvodaya

The word Sarvodaya ing dinned in to Indians at present. How word has obtained this ficance and is having t tency of a 'Mantra' is knowing. Those who wer vileged to follow closel discussions of the chose from amongst the hug semblage of admirers, and disciples gathered vagram immediately Gandhiji's death, will re ber that the great gath would have evaporated nothing the word Sarv

(Continued on Page

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA WAS MAJOR DISASTER FOR SPAIN

How Columbus Changed Her Destiny

BY SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

THE discovery of America was a major disaster for Spain. er history, and the world's, ould have been very different if enry VII, persuaded by the can- y Bartholomew ere the Queen Castille had been convinced by e fiery Christopher, had stolen march on Ferdinand and Isa- el.

Bacon had a glimpse of all this; r, in his **History of** Henry VII, e says

"Neither was it a refusal on the ing's part, but a 'delay' by acci- ent that put by so great 'con- uest'. For Christopherus Colum- us refused by the King of Por- gal (who would not embrace at nce both East and West)...."

It is that sentence inside the ackets that means so much. For ink of what it meant for a ropean King of Portugal, of gland or of Castille, to have to large the scope and orbit of imagination beyond the puny gdom of a few, a very few mil- n people over whom he ruled. take in the fabulous India and e as yet imaginary Indies. The ng of Portugal had made up mind to devote his discove- s and voyages to the East. ere was Christopher Columbus ing to convince Henry V that e future of the English people s in the West.

Now, Bartholomew was right, e future of the English people s in the West. No one can ubt of that today. And it fol- s that Christopher was wrong. e future of the Spanish people s not in the West. It was in South. And it is because ristopher Columbus deflected in from her natural future t Spanish history has strayed m its course and dragged be- d it the history of the whole stern World.

Columbus' Error

Everybody in Spain except ristopher Columbus knew that ain's future was in Africa. Isa- herself was of this opinion. following the wise example ich, according to Bacon, the ng of Portugal showed her, she used to "embrace both South d West", and had remained thful to herself, Christopher lumbus would have been taken er by Henry VII and then Spain uld have poured her surplus ergies over the African Conti- nt: Mexico would be in Mo- co; Columbia in Algeria; Peru Tunisia. Chile in Egypt, Ar- tine in Asia Minor. And as ain was already firmly estab- ed in Italy and had a foot in ece, the Mediterranean would e become a Spanish Sea, and ld have remained so to this day, surrounded by half a dozen Spanish-speaking nations.

That is spectacular enough. But it is only the beginning of the story. England would have discovered America. Canada and the United States would still be where they are; South Africa in Peru. And there would still be another Dominion in Argentina, and yet another one in Brazil. Busy with the vast West, England would have felt no need, nor would she have had the vitality, to get possession of India. Her Clives and Hastingses would have had far too much to do in the Western world. The time for a duel between France and England would no doubt have come; but the battle would have been joined in Canada and in Louisiana, and perhaps in South America as well. Not interested in Asia, England would have felt no need of either Gibratar or Portugal. Spain thus free from English opposition, would have retained Portugal, and instead of the old alliance which now links this split-off Spanish "Kingdom" with Britain, a natural harmony of world destinies, no longer crossing but parallel, would have led Spain and England to a permanent alliance which in time would have become the chief arch of the edifice of the Western World Last but not least, the Anglo-Saxon world would have felt no interest in misunderstanding and misrepresenting Spanish civilisation and culture.

Gold-Doomed

Hard words? Let us see. I have before me a recent issue of a well-known, and extremely read, American Magazine; no merely commercial paper, but one purporting to be organised for the diffusion of knowledge. It carries an article on Panama. After a preface on the "lootings" of gold by the Spaniards, and on how "for years the wealth of the stricken country of the Incas poured across the Isthmus over the gold road from Old Panama to Portobelo on its way to Spain", we come to this subtitle: GOLD DOOMED RICH NATIVE COUNTRY. "The very riches of the natives brought about their early doom", we are told.

Then we are introduced to Parita, a chief of this "rich" civilisation which was "doomed" because of its wealth. The Spanish gold-looter, Espinosa, on returning presumably for more loot, found that Parita had died. Breaking into the house where his body lay in state, the Spaniards obtained one of the richest hauls of loot ever recovered. Lashed to the house posts by cords tied around their throats were twenty Indian captives, who had been destined to be buried alive with the great chieftain"; so that was the "rich" civilisation which was "gold-doomed".

But let us read on. "The burial rites of these Indians were unusually elaborate"; please note the word: 'elaborate'. "After the death of an important chief, funeral ceremonies lasted for two days. During this period his wives and household attendants were prepared for burial with him."

Then comes a subtitle: WIVES AND SERVANTS BURIED ALIVE. Then a description of how this was done, and how "sometimes as many as fifty individuals and a fortune were thus buried with an important chief"; then examples of a tomb found with twenty-one, and another with thirty-two women buried alive; and, immediately after, this: "Evidence of the high state of their culture is some of the most beautiful pottery produced in the New World".

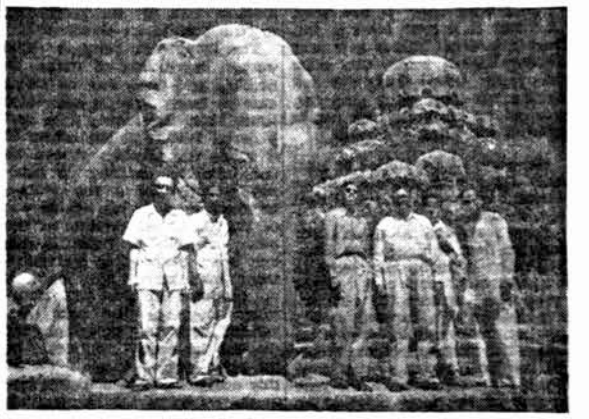
It was necessary to go into some detail and to quote generously (I am speaking of quantity), for this article, which purports to be scientific, is a good example of the misinterpretation and misrepresentation of Spanish history from which our whole West is suffering. The stress on gold and on looting, which every good historian of our day rejects as unscientific, remains, nevertheless, as active as ever; despite the admirable work of American scholars such as Professor Hamilton, who have reduced their relatively modest proportions the flow of gold and silver into Spain; and the evident fact that Spanish America was never more prosperous and rich, never had more style and more colour, than under the Spanish sway; the old, outworn, unscientific image of a New World bled white by Spanish greed is still trotted out as ever; the bias is on the Indian even when afflicted by such dreadful social errors as that of burying alive his wives and servants or of eating his war prisoners. Such rites are described as "elaborate". I shudder to think of the epithets they would elicit, were they Spanish and not Indian rites.

The gold-looting Spaniard is splashed large over the page; but the Christianising Spaniard who put a stop to the burying of wives alive and to the eating of war prisoners does not figure in the story at all.

And then there is that curious twist: after a cold, objective and uncondemned description of tombs full of victims buried alive, this sudden and surprising estimate of values: "Evidence of the high station of their culture is some of the most beautiful pottery produced in the New World".

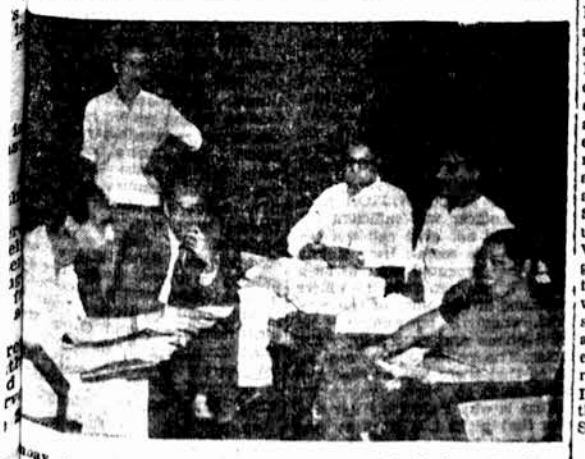
So, high culture means beautiful pottery and burying your wife alive when you die. Is that it? Are we to understand that culture means an advanced state of man's control over matter, even when his attitude towards the things of the spirit is appalling? For if that is what culture means, the West has no longer any answer to the Communist conception of life, in the name of which men are tortured and shot as a holocaust to the Five-Year Plan. It is, therefore, vital even at the risk of being misunderstood, to bring out into the open that tendency to carry effeciency and effectiveness to the point of ruthlessness which lurks at times behind the American way of life. This American way of life is not a set and crystallised affair. It is still in the making, like all things truly alive; and we must not wonder if along with the finest liberal, spiritual and creative trends, it also carries in its mighty flow other creeds of a less generous and fertile character. For good or ill, the centre of gravity of the world is now shifting to the West. The New Atlantis, the citadel formed by the nations on the shores of the Atlantic, is fast becoming the centre of the future world.

Former Spanish Diplomat, Salvador De Madariaga, visited India this year for the Indian Congress for cultural freedom. He is a versatile writer in English and continental languages and is campaigning for "Free Spain" from his exile home in Britain.



Mr. S. S. Vasan invited journalists from all over India to visit his studios and study the conditions of production. They were taken to Mahabalipuram to see its architectural highlights. Here the journalists are seen before the 'Stone Elephant' and the 'Rath' for which Mahabalipuram is famous.

Journalists on the Bull of Shiva at Mahabalipuram.



Journalists (left) discussing with Smti Pushpavalli the leading star in 'Sansar' some of the 'starry' points.

POTTERY v. CULTURE

No one can deny to the United States the leading share in his phase of human history.

But no one can deny either that, after the Anglo-Saxon, the Hispanic element is bound to be the strongest in it. How is this Hispanic element more likely to stimulate, to echo, to reinforce?

The answer is not in doubt; the human. That means neither the humane nor the humanistic. For instance: it means that the Spaniard is more interested in wives than in pottery, but it does not necessarily mean that he will always treat his wife well, or be as obedient to her as the average American is to his own wife. What it does mean is that he will treat her as a human being; and therefore, with love, passion, deferences, hate, contempt, admiration, companionship, fun, awe, kindness, vindictiveness, generosity, meanness, humility or pride—but never with that scientific, meticulous, condescending, 'distant' care with which the archaeologist treats antique pottery.

Genius Of Spain

It is this predominance of the human that constitutes the chief contribution of Spain to the West- The genius of Spain if 'homocentric'.

Two consequences flow. One is that, for the Spaniard nothing less than the whole man is acceptable as human. This carried with it, of course, "good" as well as "bad" consequences. To begin with, man is more important than things, so that, for us, a civilisation that buries wives alive cannot be "rich" or "high", whatever its pottery.

This, by the way, explains that resistance to mechanisation which is to be observed in Spanish life; as well as the precarious life of institutions when no first rate person is available to animate them.

Immortal Art

Thus laying stress on the human being as such, the Spanish say, preserves the most precious and unique thing there is: that miracle which is a human life. There is no masterpiece like it. Every human life is an original span, a world of its own in which every minute is an act of creation. For the Spaniard, this interest in life as such surpasses all ethical, political, economic, utilitarian considerations. That is why whether he is aware of it

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LAST LOOK ROUND

"DOG bites man" is not news. But if a man bites a dog, then it is news. This is a famous dictum, though before this came into vogue, Oliver Goldsmith had written his elegy on a mad dog, wherein he made the dog die in spite of its biting the man.

We always hear stories of man molesting woman. Therefore where women are the aggressors, it does become news.

Some years back a Ceylon paper gave an item of news from Bombay where a young man went to a magistrate's court and sought "protection" against the aggressive designs of a forward eve. It was not, however, mentioned what action the magistrate took. Scouring the local papers at that time I was not able to trace the case in any of the local magistrate's court reports. Then I thought it to be some item which was missed by the local papers or considered not worth publishing.

Recently, however, a Ceylon paper gave out an item of news about how "Women prey on car-owners." Colombo police warned motorists to be wary in giving lifts to unknown women. Complaints revealed that some three women in that city were extracting money from motorists after requesting them for lifts. Their 'modus operandi' was to single out a parked car or hail a passing vehicle occupied only by an owner-driver and beg for a lift, pretending illness of some relation or giving some such reason.

The moment the car halted at the required spot, the woman is said to snatch the switch key and demand a substantial figure as remuneration for the return of the key. She is also said to warn the motorist against attempting to get back the key by force on pain of making it public that she was "demanding her due." Several motorists have had already this trying experience, while two of them were said to have paid round about Rs. 25 for the return of the keys.

Blackmailing Racket

THESE are good blackmailing tactics. It is not necessarily that women of doubtful character work all on their own. They have allies. They often have only a very small part to play, as throughout a famous drama Sheridan had given only a nod to one of the characters. That was all the part of that character, just as it is of some of the women who participate in this infamous racket of blackmailing by gangs of men and women in the city of Bombay.

Some months back a respectable gentlemen of advanced age went to meet an official in the Fort area of Bombay. He found that the person whom he wanted to call upon was very busy at the time. After inquiries he found that he could meet the person in the course of the next hour or two, when he was disengaged from the discussion he was having with some persons connected with his official work. He decided in the meantime to visit some other friend of his with whom he could spend an hour or so. This he did. And then wended his way towards the office of the person on whom he had originally come to the Fort to call.

Unfortunately he took a bylane to the office of his friend, as it was a short cut running by the side of a famous bank. While going along this bylane he was accosted by one man. He saluted him (the gentleman) and expressed wonder that the respectable gentleman did not recognise him. Now this gentleman, being quite elderly, thought he might have met the man who accosted him some time or the other. A little wavering or the attempt to recall by the gentleman if he had ever met this man led the latter to make definite statements that this gentleman had been to his house some ten years back, and that he was at present living in the same bylane, and he and his wife would be obliged for a few minutes' visit by the gentleman, to "the poor man's dwelling."

The gentleman, being a social worker, has a host of friends in Bombay and every day he meets ever so many people and some times visits the houses of a half a dozen friends in the course of a single day. Besides though he had taken up residence in Bombay recently—for a few years—he spent most of his life in one of the Provincial capitals at the other extremity of India. It was only some years after his retirement from service that he took up residence in this city. Naturally though he was quite conversant with the topography of the city he could not locate in his mind when he had visited this accoster's residence. However in the course of the conversation he was moving with the other man towards the office of the friend whom he wanted to visit. In the meanwhile the stranger told the gentleman that he was living just on the first floor of the building they were approaching. The gentleman thought, as he had a few minutes before the time his friend could be disengaged from the conference he was having, he would as well visit the "poor man's redisednce."

Money Demand

WHEN they were just getting up the stairs, another man came down from the first floor and pushed the gentleman down the stairway. The stranger who had accosted him first showed great surprise. The man who came down the stairs threatened to take the gentleman to the police station as he had made overtures to his wife who was standing on the verandah of the upper floor, and further charged him with the intention of going up the stairs to carry out his nefarious purpose. Now the elderly gentleman was flabbergasted. The stranger who first accosted him evinced great surprise and tried to tell the aggressive men that the gentleman was a respectable person and would not do anything of the sort as alleged by the blackmailer. After some shouting by the man who had come down the stairs, as usual in Bombay, people began to gather round them. In the meanwhile the first stranger had a side-talk with the aggressor and suggested that they take a victoria and move out of the rabble that was fast collecting round them. The elderly gentleman was to some extent relieved. However when they got into the victoria and drove a few paces the aggressor said HE WOULD TAKE THE GENTLEMAN TO THE POLICE STATION FOR HIS OVERTURES TO HIS WIFE UNLESS HE PAID A DECENT SUM. Now the first stranger said it was better to pay off than face a complaint at the police station and advised the elderly gentleman to meet the demand in a condescending way. The gentleman who turned very nervous, but had a little money on his person, decided that it would be best to get out of the trouble and paid a compromised amount and thanked his stars that he was out of it all. ALL THIS TOOK PLACE ROUND ABOUT 12 NOON IN BROAD DAYLIGHT. He went home in a very nervous condition, though the loss of the money was not even a fleebite to one of his financial status.

There are so many other cases of this sort going on in this city of Bombay. Only slight variations in the version above are noticed. In fact another respectable elderly gentleman was similarly accosted by a leanish looking chap about a month back in another busy part of the city. The leanish chap hails you as "Shet" and starts a conversation along the same lines—that you did not recognise him but some five or ten years back you had been to his place but now he had changed his residence and was living just opposite. In fact with this other gentleman the accoster had once a five-minute "talk" about this and that. But this second gentleman did not succumb—he said he had to go home and straightaway walked off.

Taxi Incident

THE Ceylon story came strongly before my mind on account of a certain happening during last week. One day last week after a whole night's duty myself and my colleague got out of the office in search of a taxi. After passing Flora Fountain we were wending our way in the direction of Victoria Terminus. A public taxi was coming in our direction from the Victoria Terminus side. Usually one looking for a taxi directs his eyes towards the back seats to find out if there are any passengers. As there were none on the back seats I hailed the taxi. But it passed us and, as it was passing, myself and my colleague noticed a woman by the side of the driver.

The taxi without responding to our call went ahead and rounded the Flora Fountain and came back towards us, when the woman asked in Gujarati where we wanted to go. My colleague was in a hurry to catch the first train and we on the way were discussing Nehru's stand on Kashmir issue and what the U.N. or Pakistan might do in regard to the plebiscite etc. When the taxi was on a level with us, my colleague asked me what the time was. If we took the taxi there was just enough time for my colleague to catch the train. So we took it.

At The Station

WHEN we reached a city station my colleague got out of the taxi. Just while he was getting down the driver of the taxi told the woman by his side that she could get a box of matches at the station if she wanted and she could go and get it. As she did not show much inclination to get out, the driver offered to get one by himself going for it. This talk of getting matches from the stall in the station was going on when my colleague was within hearing distance. But surprised as he was probaoly on the supposition that he was expected to get a box of matches, he turned a look back and bidding me good morning raced to catch his train which was due to leave in a minute.

It was when the driver offered to go himself to get for the woman a box of matches that my hair stood on end. Till my colleague left the taxi we were talking probably on Kashmir itself or some other public topic. But when I found myself alone and the driver threatened to leave me alone with the woman in the taxi—if he were to go for the box of matches—I realised the situation which could be turned to any thing. Fortunately at that moment a policeman sauntered along on the footpath outside the local entrance of the city station, when the driver hailed for a match. The policeman was also solicited by the woman in the taxi for a match, which he smilingly offered.

The policeman's smile was a recognition that he knew the woman. And it was probably as a sweetwalker, that she was, that he might have seen her on his night beats in the areas frequented by these. However, the policeman's recognition of the woman, in whatever little way—the smile—it was evinced, brought back a little assurance to my perturbed mind. After leaving the Victoria Terminus, except for the small talk by the woman with the driver about films running at the cinema houses we passed—the stars in the current film there and where the proprietor of one of the theatres lived and so on—the uneventful drive brought me in a few minutes to my residence, where I paid the charges; and the woman opened the door on the side of the metre and put it up "For Hire."

Another Pest

SPEAKING of the policeman's smile, which is always assuring in such cases, calls back to my mind a queer incident in the city some years back. It is not merely blackmailers whose victims any decent persons may turn out in this city of Bombay. Bombay the Beautiful, the "Urbs Prima in Indies" abounds in demented persons who can be found almost at any street-corner. These are in all stages of mental deterioration. Similarly they exhibit also all stages of sartorial make-up—from an old suit of an impecunious pensioner's garb to that of the ragamuffins' tattered garments. These demented persons are consulted by the small suttorias on the likely daily number of New York cotton figures and on the names of winning horses in the races by superstitious illiterates, on the supposition that their "predictions" come true. Naturally those who consult them pay them something, though many of such persons are incapable of assessing the money value of what they get in return for their "predictions."

During the war-time years, there used to be big queues at Government grainshops for this and that millet that was announced as having arrived and being available at such and such place. Women used to go in numbers and queue up for hours on such occasions. But women generally are shrewd. For safety's sake a number of neighbouring women gather together and go in groups to queue up. One such group was waiting at a certain Government grain shop in the centre of the city of Bombay.

Missing Daughter

ALL of a sudden a man dressed in the sartorial equipment of an impoverished middle class person, with white Bata rubber-shoes which had never seen any blanco, and flourishing a wornout dirty cane came and accosted a woman in the ration card-holders' line. He hailed her by a certain name (which was not hers) as his daughter, who had gone away from his house and was missing since two days. When the other women, who were her neighbours, protested, the man went to a constable and brought him to the woman and began repeating his statement and asked the woman to go with him to his house. He said he had reported the matter the previous night to "No. 3 police sergeant who was having a round near about his residence."

With the women protesting and the man insisting that it was his missing daughter, there was a lot of commotion. In the meanwhile the boys of a high school nearby came out during recess. Among them was the son of the woman who was being claimed as daughter in the presence of the limb of the law. The boy through natural curiosity got the facts of the case, and when he came to know that the person involved was his mother came post-haste to my place and woke me up, as I was snatching some sleep to compensate for the previous day's night duty. I went to the scene and found as the demented man with the policeman was still there, the best thing was to take all of them to the police station. This we did by taking a victoria in which the policeman also accompanied us.

The Smile

WE got dow.. at the police station. I went to the officer on duty and related to him the facts of the case. He asked the policeman to bring in the demented man. AS SOON AS THIS MAN STEPPED INTO THE ROOM THE OFFICER SMILED. He recognised the demented man who was telling his story of the find of his missing daughter and his complaint to "No. 3 sargeant on motor byke" the previous night. He also brought out a letter, received by post, from his pocket and said that it was from Baroda about his daughter! However, that SMILE OF RECOGNITION from the police officer was sufficient for me. He did not even call the woman into the room. He simply asked the demented man to keep quiet. I, however, gave the officer the name of the office of the husband, whom, if he wanted, he could phone and ascertain the facts. The police officer was satisfied that there was no case and asked us to go.

That is why I shed my nervousness that night last week as soon as the policeman who supplied the match to her cigarette SMILED IN RECOGNITION of the woman in the taxi.

(Two weeks back in the 'Last Look Round' a reference was made to and quotations were given from an article by J. Brittain-Catlin, which, we have the pleasure in acknowledging, appeared in the September issue of 'The Aryan Path'. It is regretted that J. Brittain-Catlin was referred to as 'Professor', while J. Brittain-Catlin is an undergraduate at Oxford.)

JOURNALISTS' PROBLEMS

(Continued From Page 3)

can now only hope to carry the good fight to the public.

Newsprint

I leave it there and turn to the principles of combination among proprietors against what they imagine is an invasion of their rights. I am merely referring to the pressure of many outside developments on the position and prospects of journalists.

Nobody could have foreseen the newsprint crisis of the present type; but you, in Uttar Pradesh, will certainly point out that newspaper proprietors who have gone in for a lot of de luxe equipment have never thought about the raw material. It has been shown that in the Himalayan forests there is soft timber available for newsprint, and an expert has worked out conclusions relating to production costs and selling prices. I mention this mainly because the future of the Madhya Pradesh venture, in spite of occasional optimistic news, seems uncertain in view of the financial obstacles revealed by expert investigation. There is frequently mention of what has been done in Australia to produce newsprint at home, and it is rather surprising that a smaller country scored while India failed. The explanation is obvious; for the Australian papers, are run by businessmen who want to adopt best American methods and proved British practice in the conduct of newspapers.

Press Commission

Here I may refer to the much-discussed subject of a Press Commission. The Home Minister seemed to think that from the labours of such a Commission may emerge a code of conduct for journalists and something analogous to the Bar Council or the Medical Council.

A Press Council in India may come only as the result of a comprehensive enquiry into the state of the profession. The history of other professions suggests that safeguards must normally come from within the profession. They cannot be properly or safely be imposed from without.

The preoccupation of journalism with parties and politics is something that we have inherited from the days of opposition to the alien Government; and I wish you to consider whether the time has not come to make a change.

Industry and commerce might provide good news stories, although we have been painfully aware of the fact that only the stale memoranda of Chambers of Commerce get into our papers.

TEST MATCH LESSON FOR CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

greed of the states and their people, the campaign is being continued. Like Law and Order, the feeding of the people is the constitutional responsibility of the States. The Centre has a legitimate duty to assist the states in the case of famines or floods. Why should the Ministry of Agriculture offer money on a silver plate so that states may discharge their constitutional obligations in normal times. The fact is that war-created temporary organisations such as employment exchanges and Grow More Food Campaign have developed into vested interests. No body is prepared to commit 'Harikari'. They should not be blamed if they advance new reasons for the continuation of their existence.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PERSONALITY PARADE-6

Lorenzo The Magnificent Cut-Throat With A Smile

RUTHLESS, insatiably cruel, consumed with a driving ambition that would brook no obstacles, as merciless and glittering as the times that gave him birth, yet for all this a lover of art and a generous patron of the great men of his age—Lorenzo de Medici, one of the most enigmatic figures in medieval European history well deserved the name by which he is known to posterity: "The Magnificent".

The history of the Florentine republic is the history of the Medici family. No other single clan in history has given birth to so many statesmen, so many rulers and leading men in every branch of human activity.

In all probability the family was drawn from common stock —this being the only possible reason for the grandiose assertion of some early biographers that the Medici traced an unbroken descent from the same Persues who slew the Gorgon in the golden days of Greece!

The first historical mention of the Medici concerns the exploits of Salvestro de Medici, who was the leader of a revolt by which the populace overthrew, for a time, the government of the Republic. Salvestro was the originator of a very pleasant Medici habit—he led the revolt, and some one else got punished when it was ultimately squashed!

Cosimo de Medici, the next great figure of the tribe, was the first statesman to wield absolute power without giving the least indication that he craved power at all! He embroiled himself in all the political and military intrigues of the age and suffered successive banishment and defeat, but returned afresh each time till at the end of his span he was undisputed leader of all Florence and had his family firmly entrenched in power.

Unscrupulous

He realised that power came from the common people, and by flattering and cajoling the populace he established a virtual iron dictatorship over the Florentines even while they were extolling him as 'pater patriae'! He might be called the patron saint of present-day dictators who adopt tactics that are very similar!

By the time his grandson Lorenzo came to the throne of the Medici interests, the clan had amassed untold fortunes and had a hand in every pie of the times, being to the royal houses of Europe what the Rothschilds were some centuries later Lorenzo while lacking the shrewd commercial acumen of his ancestor was every bit as unscrupulous In order to support his lavish spending, he helped himself freely from the public coffers and when anyone protested had him despatched without the least compunction

His enemies tried to assassinate him when he was in church—he managed to escape and hanged several of his political rivals from his palace windows, had others hacked to pieces and dragged through the streets and hundreds driven into exile. The Papacy had excommunicated him, he was at war with Naples, and the Florentines, deprived of any semblance of liberty, were in an ugly mood. But even this would not dishearten him. He went straight to the Neapolitan monarch, one of the most treacherous tyrants of the age, and talked him into granting an honourable peace in addition to having himself restored to favour with the Pope! From this time on, neither the people nor his countless enemies could affect him, and to the end of his life he remained virtual king of Florence while nominally remaining an ordinary citizen.

This unbroken record of brutality and deceit cannot be reconciled with the verdict of history unless we take into account the ready patronage that Lorenzo extended to some of the great figures of his time.

Paradoxical

He supported Ficino, Poliziano, and the struggling philosophers who were trying to revive the Platonic school of thought Michaelangelo first painted under Lorenzo's patronage, and there is scarce a branch of art or letters that was not vitally aided when it was in direst need.

Yet this fabulous and paradoxical character was no mere Maecenas, content to bask in the reflected glories of another. He was a gifted prose writer and a brilliant versifier, and if some of his lyrics are shockingly indecent, there is no doubting their metrical brilliance. And the crowning touch to his character comes when we learn that he broke every rule of his period and romped through the streets like any common mountebank singing his bawdy songs to the world at large

In fairness to Lorenzo's reputation, it should be stated that there are various authorities who have held a quite different view of his character. One has written: "Lorenzo was a worth descendent of his famous grandfather, just in his government, and magnanimous to his enemies ..... one of the most zealous promoters of the art of printing ..... to dwell on the institutions, universities and schools founded by him and on the painters, sculptors, poets, architects and philosophers who surrounded him would be to write a history of the Renaissance."

Finer Side

Lorenzo's influence remained long after his death. His second son Giovanni ascended the throne of St. Peter as Pope Leo X and another of his kinsmen was later to become Clement VII. To this great medieval clan of the Medici and to Lorenzo the Magnificent in particular, does the world owe a debt for some of the most treasured artistic and literary masterpieces of the fifteenth century

Lorenzo de Medici was born in 1449, and on the fifth centenary of his birth, all Florence was 'en fete.' Italy issued a special stamp in his honour the portrait bringing out clearly not only the sensitiveness of the man but also the sensuality and the coarse and brutal undertones that ran through and poisoned his character.

RANDOM NOTES ON DUTCH AND BELGIAN CHARITY ISSUES

NOWADAYS THE ADVENT OF CHARITY ISSUES IS NOTHING PARTICULARLY NEW. NEVER A DAY GOES BY BUT SOME COUNTRY OR ANOTHER TRIES TO MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES BY FLOODING THE MARKET WITH A SET OF BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE LABELS WITH A POSTAL VALIDITY TO WHICH IS ADDED A CHARITY TAX.

Most collectors do not particularly object to this example of the gentle art of lightening someone else's pocket, for the simple reason that the money does, in many cases, go to some cause that does really need it and albums are fuller and grayer for the small sacrifice.

European countries have not been slow in realising the value of these 'charity' labels. Some places have issued series with clockwork regularity to the delight of collectors who can specialise in them instead of having to reserve a page for a casual issue. Some countries have gone a step further and issued two or more regular sets. One of the best known instances of this is Belgium. who started off with various war and medical charities till 1928. when it hit upon the happy idea of starting off a stamp fund for the restoration of Orval Abbey.

This set was very successful, and the next year the same stamps were overprinted with a Crown and 'L'. In contrast to the 1928 stamps, which never appreciated a great deal (they are still priced in shillings) the issues of the next

year were scarce from the very beginning. Collectors who had the previous set did not want to go in for one that was an exact copy but for the overprint and this overprinting was done on the remaindrs of the older values, creating a limited issue.

The result was that by 1935 these stamps were priced at £4 in mint condition while the set of the previous year was valued at only 15 shillings. And the second set has kept rising steeply, for in 1950 the catalogue of the stamps stood at £20 and lb. 2 respectively.

The steep rise in the price of the later stamps caused a great demand for each and every 'Orval' set issued during the next few years, and as soon as the charm of this group began to wear off, various other stamps — anti-tuberculosis issues, the St. Martin series and war and other charities. — put in an appearance.

The Medici crest was a famous one centuries ago and has come down the ages, although in somewhat modified form. The universal symbol of the pawnbroker is three balls and it is said to have been derived from the fact that the Medici fortunes were built by their extensive operations as bankers and brokers of every kind

The Medici standard contained six balls, and the high favour in which the family was held is shown by the right which Louis XI of France granted it to wear the royal fleur-de-lis on one of the spheres. There is also a theory that the Medici were originally apothecaries, and that the balls represent 'pills', but the pawnbroker story is more likely the correct one.

OVERDOING IT

It is common knowledge that Belgium has long since killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, for the blatant manner in which it set about the systematic mulcting of collectors soon made every philatelist, including many in Belgium, shy off these stamps completely. During the last war many of the higher priced charity sets of Belgium were being freely hawked at very low prices and the chaotic condition of the market, and the fact that almost every one of the wartime issues were suspect in one way or another led to a complete killing of interest in issues which, whatever be their drawbacks, were at least distinctively designed and wonderfully printed

Another factor which helped to kill interest in Belgian new issues was the fact that several of the sets were obtainable 'by subscription' only. Matters came to such a pass that not only foreigners but Belgian dealers themselves refused to touch these things with the proverbial bargepole.

Just open the catalogue at Belgium and you will see that there are already almost five hundred stamps issued for charity purposes. And this number does NOT include the numberless 'charities' which are so blatantly 'sucker-bait' that they have been banned by every reputable catalogue on both sides of the Atlantic

"VOOR HET KIND"

While still in the Low Countries, let us take the case of Holland, whose issues are also extremely well produced and, in welcome contrast to Belgium, have moderate surcharges in relation to postal value. This country has specialised in Child Welfare stamps. The first Dutch charities came out in 1906, with a total postal value of 9 cents and a selling price of 18 cents, the premium going to various

worthy causes, though the surcharge was not inscribed on the stamps.

The first issues with a formal charity tax were put out in 1923, bearing stylised portraits symbolic of the rich helping the needy. The Child Welfare ('Voor Het Kind') stamps were inaugurated in 1924, and continued without a break until Holland was overrun by the Germans during the Second World War. when they were replaced by various Germanic charities along the lines of the familiar winter-help stamps of the Nazis. After the Liberation, the series was resumed, and has been continued without a break up to date.

The complete 'Voor Het Kind' issues make a sizable and very attractive set, and many collectors take them in conjunction with the 'Pro Juventute' stamps of Switzerland and the 'Health' stamps of New Zealand, both of which are also devoted to the cause of underprivileged kids

Belgium and Holland are neighbours. Yet the stamps of the first country have suffered a decline in recent years quite out of proportion to the attractiveness of the stamps themselves, while the issues of the Netherlands have, if anything, become more popular than ever before. I have deliberately chosen these two countries because they show the extremes of the case—how to win favour with the collector and how to make him mad enough to give up stamps altogether.

With India now making a tentative beginning in the direction of T. B. Seals, the chances are that there will be a regular charity issue in a couple of years' time. It is as well that the authorities should not only be aware of the potentialities of the scheme, but also be on the look out for the pitfalls. I am writing along these lines because, althohgh there have been no surcharged issues in India so far, the Air India International stamp smacked dangerously of a racket.

INDIA PLANS CENTENARY

INDIA is the latest in a long line of countries to go in for a stamp centenary. In the case of India, of course, there is serious doubt WHICH exactly is her first stamp. For if the 'Scinde Dawk' be taken as the first, it can be argued that this thin coloured wafer was merely a 'local'. Stamps valid throughout the whole country only came into use in 1854.

There is still a lot of time before the centenary is celebrated in 1954. and the authorities would do well to go in for some serious planning. If a success has to be made of this occasion, then the stamps must be really first-rate. India's revenues from foreign sales have been dropping steadily, but the country will become immediately popular if we issue items that are well designed and printed.

The announcement on the Centenary issue some time ago did not mention how many items there would be in the set, but presumably there will be at least three designs, incorporating one stamp for the two low values of 1854 and one each for the 2 as and 4 as values. It would not be a bad thing if collectors filled in any gaps in these older classics before the centenary year comes around, for there is certain to be a tremendous spurt in their popularity, with the result that by 1954 copies in good condition are likely to have risen sharply in price.

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(1276)

MISCELLANEOUS

Chemicals Zinc Phosphide, Thallium Sulphate, Ibcol (disinfectant), Photo, X-Ray Insecticides, Chromic Acid, Liq. Ammonia, Oakum, Asprin, Hospital requisites, Plaster of Paris, Silica Gel, Sodi. Phosphite, Sodi. Flouride, D-Chloro Benzine. Apply—Bejoy Trading Co. 137. Canning Street, Calcutta. (1329)

Bargain New Empty Tin Containers for packing 2 oz tooth toilet and other powders. American roofing felt Lithographic Alluminium Oxide sand, Welding materials Alluminium paints. All American. Apply—Bejoy Trading Co. 137, Canning Street, Calcutta.

(1329A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY POSTS of Upper Division Clerks in the Office of the undersigned at Hyderabad Deccan are invited from candidates possessing the requisite qualifications as indicated below:—

SCALE: 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10-2-220 plus allowances admissible to Central Government Servants at Hyderabad Dn.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: A University Degree preference will be given to 1st and 2nd class graduates.

II. Candidates should be below 25 years of age. In respect of Schedules Caste and Tribe candidates the age limit will be 28. Preference will be given to displaced Government servants suggested by the Ministry of Home Affairs, retrenched employees of the Indian Audit Department and the Defence Accounts Department. Indian Nationals prematurely retired from the Burma Audit Department and persons registered in the Employment Exchange. The age limit will be relaxed in suitable cases of retrenched employees and displaced men.

III. Applications stating age, community, educational qualifications, previous service, etc. should be sent to the undersigned by designation and not by name to reach not later than 30th November 1951. The words "Application for appointment" must be superscribed on the covers containing the applications. Intimation will be sent only to candidates selected for interview and not to others. No correspondence will be undertaken with applicants not called for interview. Selected candidates should appear for interview at Hyderabad at their own expenses. Schedules Caste and Tribe candidates should produce proof at the time of the interview that they belong to a scheduled caste.

ZAHEERUDDIN AHMED,
Accountant General,
Hyderabad Dn.

Kumaris Jayalakshmi and Malathi gave benefit dance recital at Podar College, Matunga, when Mme Simkie presided.

Bharat Natya Recital

Under the auspices of R. R. Bharatnatya Kala Mandir, Matunga, Kumaris Malathi and Jayalakshmi gave a benefit dance recital on Saturday at Podar College hall. Both these budding artistes, students of Kala Mandir entertained the crowded house with solos and duets which were impressive. The Varnam was highlighted with fluid movements and expressive gestures. Their rendering of Tillana was marked by deft footwork and statusque poses. In 'Padam' they wove patterns of grace and gaiety. Mme Simkie who presided on the occasion congratulated the artistes for the performance and keeping up the traditional purity of the technique. She paid tributes to Mahalingam and Govindraj Pillai, the conductors of Kala Mandir for their labour in the cause of dance art.

Lift Irrigation In Kheda Dist.

COUNTERING SCARCITY CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday: An emergency lift irrigation scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for Kheda district in view of the scarcity conditions obtaining in Gujarat. The scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 2,57,350, will be spread over a period of five months, in the first instance. It is to be administered and supervised by the District Rural Development Board, Nadiad.

Under the scheme, 28 pumps will be working for 20 hours a day at several places so as to irrigate about 2,800 acres, preferably at Galiana, Dughari, Nabhoi, Panchhegam, Khada, Mota Kalodra, Bhavanipura, Asamli, Palla, Baroda, Vasrang, Radhu, Ghandna, Koshial Piparia, Aklacha, Vasna-Bhekhedia, Samadra and Dharo, in Mehmedabad, Matar and Cambay talukas.

The District Rural Development Board may alter the sites in consultation with the Agricultural Engineer to Government, whenever necessary.

Mainly fodder will be grown under the irrigation scheme.

The cultivators using this water are required to grow fodder on at least two-thirds of the total area to be irrigated under the scheme, and wheat on the rest. They are also required to give to the Government, free of charge, one-third of the total quantity of fodder and the output of other crop and sell to the Government another 1/3rd of the quantity of the fodder to grown at the rate fixed by the Government.

Subsidised Medical Practitioners

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that the revised rates of subsidy, sanctioned in 1947, to subsidised medical practitioners employed under the Rural Medical Relief Scheme should be continued up to the end of 1957-58. These rates will be subject to review at the end of this period in the light of the circumstances then existing.

NEED FOR FRESH PAY COMMISSION

Revenue Officers' Union Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday: Members of the Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union (Customs), at their special meeting held here this afternoon, urged upon the Government the desirability of appointing a fresh Pay Commission with a view to evolving an adequate and justified pay structure for its employees and put it into effect at an early date. A resolution to this effect was passed at the meeting.

The resolution pointed out inter alia that the time scales granted to the clerks' cadre of the Bombay Customs House were retrograde in highly inadequate and unjustifiable, in as much as the maxima of the existing scales were not on par with the scales granted to the similar class of employees in the offices of the Bombay Government, the Reseve Bank and other banks and several other commercial concerns in the city.

Mr. S. V. Gupte who presided said that the Union should pursue its efforts for the redress of its grievances and should bring home to the Government the desirability of proving itself "to be a reasonable employer."

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Ayyappa Dharma Parishad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Ayyappa Dharma Parishad, an All-India organisation for propagation of the Ayyappa cult, was inaugurated here today with Swami Vimochananda, explaining the aims and objects of the association.

The parishad has been registered as a society with headquarters in Bombay.

His Holiness Swami Narayan of Kailas, inaugurated the parishad.

The following members have been nominated to the executive committee: Mr. Dharamdas Khemchand (president), Dr. S. R. Ramachandran (vice-President), Mr. C. K. Rama Chandra (Secretary), Mr. M.P.M. Pillay (Joint Secretary), Mr. P. D. Japi (Treasurer), and Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Mr. G. G. Warrier, Mr. M. R. Krishna Iyer, Mr. S. S. Jogelkar and Mr. K. S. Parmeswaran (Committee Members).

Scarcity In Banaskantha Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 97 villages of Wav Taluka and 23 villages of Abu Road Taluka, of Banaskantha District, with effect from November 7. The Collector of the District has been authorised to start tank works as scarcity works in the scarcity areas as well as in the areas where conditions akin to scarcity exist. He has also been authorised to distribute gratuitous relief in the scarcity villages. The necessary financial provision has been made for the purpose.

Safeguarding Secondary Teachers' Rights

GOVERNMENT FRAMES RULES FOR TERMINATION OF SERVICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has, after considering the various representations it had received, prescribed rules governing termination of employment of teachers in non-Government secondary schools. The new rules, which have been framed in consultation with the Board of Secondary Education and the State Education Council, supersede Rule 11 of the Model Service Rules.

While the new rules permit the management of a school to terminate the services of a non-permanent teacher at any time, without assigning any reasons after giving one calendar month's notice services of a permanent teacher can be so terminated after giving him 12 months' salary in case he has been in service for ten years or more and six months' salary in case he has been in service for less than 10 years. The salary includes both pay and allowances, if any.

The rules provide for ensuring the payment of compensation to the teacher before discharge. Failure to do so will entail such larger cut or other penal action regarding the grant-in-aid payable to the management as the Government may consider appropriate.

ENQUIRY

In all other cases of termination of services of a permanent teacher, a regular charge-sheet will have to be given to him and a proper enquiry held by the management. During the period of enquiry the teacher will have to be given an opportunity of furnishing a written statement as well as of leading evidence, if any. If after such enquiry, the charges of insubordination, neglect of duty or misconduct (in each case of a serious nature) are proved, the teacher may be dismissed forthwith without any notice whatsoever. However, it is open to the management to suspend a teacher during the course of enquiry, but he will have to be given full pay and allowances, if any, during the period of suspension.

The teachers against whom a regular enquiry is held and who are not held guilty of insubordination or neglect of duty or misconduct (in each case of a serious nature) but who are otherwise regarded as unsuitable for retention in service as a result of the enquiry, will have to be given three months' notice. However, in case the management wishes to discharge such a teacher immediately, he should be given three months' salary (pay plus allowances, if any) in lieu of such notice.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

In the cases in which termination of service is resorted to after an enquiry, the findings of the enquiry and the reasons for the termination of service will have to be recorded and sent, within a week to the Educational Inspector or the Inspector of Girls' School, as the case may be, and also at the authorised address of the teacher by Registered Post Acknowledgement Due.

The aggrieved teacher is free to make an appeal to the Director of Education within 15 days of the actual receipt of, or of refusal to receive, by Registered Post, the copy of the order of termination of service. The decision of the Director of Education in the matter will be final.

In cases of reduction of establishment owing to the reduction in the number of classes or a fall in the number of students affecting the income of the school, the managements may terminate the services of permanent teachers after giving three months' notice. In such case the principle of seniority should ordinarily be observed but if for, any reasons, this principle is proposed to be departed from by the management, prior approval of the Educational Inspector or the Inspectress of Girls' School, as the cases may be should be obtained.

WEEK OF PRAYER

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., two of the foremost youth organisations of the world, observe the second week in November as the Week of Prayer and World Fellowship. During this week the members remember each other within the same country and across the seas.

A full programme of International Music, Culture and fellowship has been arranged by the Bombay Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., during the week which starts on Sunday, Nov. 11. One of the highlights of the week is a public Meeting at C. J. Hall on Thursday, November 15 when four prominent speakers representing various religious faiths will speak on "Prayer in Religion and Life".

The speakers are—Prof. H. E. Hakim of Ismail Yusuf College, Jogeshwari; Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Shri Ramakrishna Mission; Dastur Framroze A. Bode and the Rt. Rev. G. Sinker, Bishop of Nagpur. Mrs. John Matthai will be in the Chair. There will be appropriate music before each speaker.

Flashing Lights From Missing Brazilian Ship

LONDON, Nov. 10, (PTI-Reuter): Flashing lights seen in the Atlantic yesterday were thought to come from the former Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo, missing since she broke tow in a storm on Monday.

The lights were reported by two ships and their position was given as about 300 mile from the Azores.

A search Co-ordination Centre was set up yesterday in the Azores with R.A.F. Coastal Command longrange aircraft and American planes joining in.

Eight men including six Britons are aboard the battle ship, which has been bought by the British Iron and Steel Corporation for scrap.

She has no engine and had been towed 4,000 miles from Rio De Janeiro when the accident occurred.

CELEBRATION OF NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY

B.P.C.C. Arrangements

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee will celebrate the 63rd. birthday of the Congress President Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on November 14 in a grand and fitting manner.

The celebrations will begin with unfurling of the national flag at the Congress House by the B.P.C.C. President Mr. S. K. Patil. There will be a public meeting at Jinnah Hall in the evening when speakers will eulogise the services of the Prime Minister and offer him the heartfelt gratitude of the nation. There will also be a variety entertainment.

The B.P.C.C. has asked all District and Taluka Congress Committees to celebrate the day in a manner worthy of the occasion.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

DR. MOSSADEQ is reported to have planned to visit Moscow. A high Egyptian personality" has left Cairo for Russia on a "secret and important mission".

The pilgrimage to Moscow seems to have started. Only the late Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan could not keep up to his schedule.

★ ★

Marshal Levrentie Beria, Chief of the Soviet Security System, says that the Soviet army "stands ready to strike a deadly blow at any aggressor"

We do not want a reminder. The new Soviet National Anthem starts "Long live the army, our power".

★ ★

In his electioneering speech, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia compares Pandit Nehru to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Jinnah.

It is a parallel without parallel. Of course, Dr. Lohia is incomparable.

★ ★

According to a Delhi report, thirsty burglars entered a diplomat's bungalow, drank his whisky and made good their escape.

A drop makes them kin even in diplomatic immunity from arrest.

★ ★

M.P.'s roared with laughter in Parliament when by force of habit Mr. Churchill took his old seat on the Opposition Bench.

Good old Winnie is habitual oppositionist, and just a premier by grace.

★ ★

The Madras Government expects a windfall from the Union Government as its share of tax on the disclosures of hidden income.

This is making Mahabir a real Tyagi

★ ★

Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali describes the Congress and the Socialists as the "handmaids of British and American imperialism".

Aruna's is always a maiden over, even in body-line bowling.

★ ★

Mr. Ashok Mehta accuses Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, with having collected one and half lakhs of rupees as election funds from the millowners.

This is a twice-told tale. Mr. Ashok Mehta lives and thrives on oral "levies".

★ ★

THE well known film comedians, N. S. Krishanan, is reported to be contesting for a seat in the Madras Assembly as an Independent. A few weeks back, when the Madras film and art associations resolved to run their own candidate for legislature, we suggested that they could do no better than put up film stars in key centres to bag a few seats.

Now that Mr. Krishnan has decided to go to the legislature, all legitimate film and art interests will be served, barring the bureaucracy and the oligarchy that fatten on them He has returned from Moscow with flying colours as a "Gandhian..stallnite." Even in the Soviet land, he raised aloft the Gandhian flag and would not lower it, despite the adamantine attitude of the Soviet interpreter. He is born and bred a Commoner and is out to put the Common Man as the Destiny Man of India. He is Comrade without being "Red", a Gandhian without being a Congressman and an all-party and without affiliations to any party. He is a typical independent, as he is temperamentally incapable of taking orders from party bosses. He will have his own way, his own say, and cannot play the master's voice.

★ ★

In spite of Pandit Nehru's search for men of ability and integrity, it is regrettable that neither the screening committee of the Congress nor the selection committees of other parties have included an artists among their nominees. It is because the highbrows on the top still consider the artiste as a "poor relation" in society. Mr. Krishnan's candidature is a challenge to politicians and will act as an eye-opener. His hold on the masses will easily make him sway the polls. A rebel from the "Mamooli" customs and conventions of society and a product of the Gandhian movement and national renaissance, Mr. Krishnan carries the fiery cross as an artiste. As a comedian, he portrays life as he sees it, with all its follies and foibles. During the last decade, there have been few Tamil films where he and his wife, T. A. Mathuram have not co-starred as comedians. His humour is hilarious, his satire telling, his sarcasm biting and his sallies of wit provoking roars of laughter without being obscene. His raw material is the common man and his way of life and hence his irresistible appeal to the common man In one of his early films, "Arya Mala", he coined a rare piece of exclamation "Aiyoda" which made Tamilnad and Kerala go crazy with it. He can raise the enthusiasm of the film fans to fury by an "aside" and it will become a current coin.

★ ★

Mr. Krishnan has erected a Gandhi memorial pillar in his home town and has lent his talents to many a worthy cause. Though not versed in the English language, he is a Tamil composer and dramatist of no mean order. In his off time, he stages dramas, performs Hari Kritans and recites national ballads composed by himself under the title "Villu Pattu". Last time when he gave a recital in Bombay, his glorious tributes to Babu Genu as the unknown warrior of freedom moved the audience to tears. Mr. Dinkerrao Desai who presided on the occasion said that he was able to follow the spirit of the whole recital, thought he did not know a word of the Tamil language. This is a tribute to the life force which Mr. Krishnan brings into play to reach the masses. The "Villu Pattu" is a chronicle of India's struggle for independence, and of men and women who risked their all for the cause Mr. Krishnan is a revolutionary in outlook. He is out to activise the masses, rid the country of the cancer of sectarianism and communalism and make Indians forge ahead as the torchbearers of a brave new world. He is a much misunderstood man, as his tongue lashes against the ills of society and vested interests of all kinds As a Back Bencher, he will stage an one-man show and enliven the proceedings of the legislature. His Comic stripe will be a delight; but the Government cannot depend on him; nor the Opposition can bank upon him. His will be politics without tears

★ ★

THE Chinese Cultural Delegation will be in our midst next week. Bombay has never had more distinguished visitors in recent times than these ambassadors of Asian culture. Their arrival in the city will be followed by an exhibition of Chinese culture and art, and this will give us an insight into the common trends and blends that shaped the art and view of life in both the countries.

The highlight of the exhibition will be a reproduction of mural paintings in the 400 year old Tung Uan caves in the heart of the Gobi Desert. Cave temples of the type of Ajanta and Bagh have flourished in the arid desert and shown remarkable links with Indian sculpture and frescoes The temples of Saigon, the architectural wonder of Borobodur in Indonesia and the colourful shrines of Bali are also Indian-inspired. What a wonderful panorama of unity that is Asia And that too in spite of barriers of language, the highest mountain in the world, the Indian and Pacific Oceans. After the attainment of independence, India, China and other countries of South-East Asia are busy discovering missing links and lost identities which made them friends in the past and which will form solid basis for the "One World" of Asia in future. Hence the unique significance of the Chinese Delegation's visit to our country.

★ ★

This delegation is not the first of its kind, but will be surely the precursor of many to follow. From the Buddhistic Age to the Gandhian Era, there had been cultural and religious exchanges between India and China. Fa Hsien and Hsuan Tsang, who visited India in the fifth and seventh centuries respectively, were not merely globe-trotters of the tourist type, but stayed in the country, mixed with the people and drank deep in the cultural springs of medieval India. In fact, their diaries have furnished us some missing chapters in Indian history. Though the British rule and Western imperialism erected an "iron curtain" between India and China, it did not prevent the seer and poet, Rabindranath Tagore, from visiting Asian countries and recapturing the fading links of cultural unity. To him, we owe the monumental Cheena Bhawan at Shantiniketan which served as the Sino-Indian centre during the interim period. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who always looked for inspiration to the Himalayas and beyond, found China calling him and visited Chungking when Jap planes were actually 'blitzing' it. Then came the return visit of the Chiangs to our country. Pt. Jawaharlal was all enthusiastic about it, but Mahatmaji would not meet them at the Viceroy's House in Delhi. Pt. Nehru was hard put to it to bring the Chiangs and the Mahatma together. Finally, an interview was arranged in a common friend's house. Madame Chiang did the talking, while Chiang Kai Shek was a silent spectator. Mahatmaji did the talking and spinning together when they surveyed world events. Finally he collected the yarn he had spun during the interview and made a present of it to the Madame. It was a garland of yarn to China by the Father of the Nation. Chiang has gone and Mao has come, but Indian friendship for China will go on for ever

★ ★

Within a short time after the establishment of the Republic, China has forged ahead with land reforms and the patriotic movement of the workers and peasants. Production everywhere is on the increase and the glow of freedom has been brought to the common man. She has successfully battled with inflation and has brought down the prices. She has young blood into the ranks of administrators and has successfully rid the country of corruption, nepotism and blackmarketing Swadeshism is on the up grade and has of late become a necessity in view of the boycott proclaimed by Powers. But China as shown amazing recovery and is marching towards self-sufficiency

In this respect, India presents an unpleasant contrast to the Chinese achievements The tidal wave of national resurgence which brought us our freedom seems to have receded. There is a clamour for rights and privileges and no readiness to shoulder responsibility Inflation and profiteering are going on hand in hand mulcting the poor Tax-evasion has become a fine art despite Mr. Mahabir Tyagi's offer of reprieve on disclosures. The word "Swadeshism" is not even heard of now, and we have become large-scale importers, including even our foodgrains. We can take a useful tip from the Chinese methods and ginger up our country's economy in terms of better living standards for the masses.

★ ★

Though the delegation is vitally interested in cultural contacts, it is not the culture of the dead past, but the dynamic trends of the living present. The delegates evidently do not view culture as a museum piece, but as a live force which will liberate the masses from hunger, ignorance and superstition. So Indian sponsors of their tour should make a note of this point. The very fact that they made a deep study of the refugee settlement in Delhi shows that they are interested in sociological problems like rehabilitation. In mass and magnitude, the refugee problem in India has no parallel and our bold and persistent experimentation in solving it will be of interest to the visitors. Our health and sanitary programmes, milk schemes, multi-purpose dam projects, scientific and technological institutes, art, handicrafts, industry, student movement and women's activities will enthuse them, as they are common to both the countries. As the economic factors will loom large in the future, opportunity should be utilised to acquaint the visitors with our commercial wealth and industrial potentiality. The future of culture depends on how we free the common man from the worries and anxieties of "Dal Bhat". And herein comes the role of agriculture and industry. We cannot have a thriving culture without a prosperous people.

★ ★

Our prime duty is to understand the visitors and to be understood by them. The trend of new Sino-Indian relations will depend on such contacts and understanding. After the new developments in Tibet, the border of India and China runs contiguous for hundreds of miles. The Mac Mahon Line has to be renewed in the context of the new situation. Some old Chinese maps marked the Indo-Tibetan boundary very much inside the present Indian territory. Though the present Chinese Government has assured Delhi that no importance need be attached to old maps, no new maps have been produced with clear cut boundary lines. Though India and China have no ambition to encroach on each other's territory, it is necessary to have an agreed boundary settlement to avoid unhappy incidents On the eastern side of our frontier, India, China and Burma meet. On the west near Ladak, we have the Sinkiang border with its fleeting developments. A settlement of these far flung borders is in the interest of both the countries. The sooner, the better.

What Is 'Sansar'?

Gemini's Picture Probes Into Bombay Man's Life

What is "Sansar"—life?

And in this very city of Bombay?

And for a middle class family victimised by inflation and "in-laws"? Gemini's "Sansar" released last Friday at three city cinema-houses gives the answer—"Sansar' is not a merry-go-round; but the battle of life with all its ups and downs. If you want a realistic life picture of a small-earner's little joys, big tribulations, this film gives a full length canvas interspersed with incidents which we all witness in the location and surroundings of the theme.

The role of the virtuous wife is played through days of happiness and sorrow, intrigues and fate's blows, by the chief actress Pushpavalli, who draws tears from the eyes of audience in more than half a dozen scenes. As a contrast is the villain of the piece Jamuna, her sister-in-law, who with her mother indulges in boisterous weeping as a command performance. Not satisfied with petty depredations and disruptions that they have caused in the happy life of Narayan, the son, and his wife, they use the atom bomb in woman's armoury—SCANDAL—when their designs are frustrated by Madan, the brother of Narayan, who tries his best to be the real friend in need of his long-suffering brother.

The ups and downs of the love romance of Madan, the other son of the family, begun on a village road, in a tussle between a modern car and the age-old ancient bullock-cart, supplies the supplementary episode to smoothen out the undulations in the "Sansar" of the family group. From a village to the managership of a mill at Ahmedabad is the progress of this rustic who at the hands of his educated beloved takes full advantage of adult education

Last but not the least, the problem of how far the elder generation should continue to cling to their privileged position of controlling the lives of the youngsters is beautifully brought out in "Sansar." The two mothers—Jamna's and her husband's—victims of their growing idiosyncrasies—try their best through all women's wiles, from tears to thrashings, to continue their dominance over the lives of their sons and daughters-in-law. Naturally when this attitude oversteps its boundaries, it brings disaster to the happy relations between husband and wife and finally wrecks their lives, which may not always end happily as it did in "Sansar" The other instance is of the youngster Gopi, son of Lakshmi, throwing off his begging bowl and taking to honest living by the sweat of his brow

The artistic highlight of the "Sansar" is the prolonged dramatic irony in which Gopi feeds Narayan in distress, not knowing that they are son and father The story reaches dramatic climax when Lakshmi discovers that the ailing man whom her son brought to her house was none other than her own "lost" husband The artistes, technicians and cameramen are at their best in this sequence and have made it a class picture.

There are a number of dances in the film and in one of them an attempt is made to give "tap effect" to Indian classical dance.

Of the songs, the glory of the family-life, the lines on the contrast between the car and cart and the pathos of the beggar's song taught by Lakshmi to the children are likely to be whistled by fans. Music is of the popular variety mostly composed in light tune. But in between the dance sequences, the director has let in a piece of "Sahana" and "Ananda Bhairavi" of the Karnataki school without many of the fans knowing it. While dilantes preach a new approach between Hindustani and Karnataki music Mr. Vasan has actually shown the first taste of it in this picture Prominent stars from the North and South have contributed to the success of this social picture.—K.A.G.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Shud 13 2005
Muslim: Safar 10 1371
Parsi: Khordad 10 1321
Sunrise 6-43 a.m., Sunset 6-02 p.m.
Highttide 10-02, 23-04 Lowtide 04-16, 16-29

Today's Engagements.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Classes on the Gita and Gospel of Ramakrishna, Ashram premises, Khar. 9 a.m. at 5-30 p.m.

PROF. JAFFARKHAN SANGIT KALA MANDIR: Dance recital from 4 to 8 p.m., Gulshan Mahal, Foras Road.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Talk on youth activities in America by Mr. Homi J. Talyarkhan. Cama Library Hall, 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Election campaign meeting, Husani Baugh. Ripon Rd., 9 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

Gathering to celebrate the 121st birth anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama today at 5 p.m. (ST) at the Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi Memorial Hall of the Institute.

Mr. Sarosh K. R. Cama, Bai Aaimae K. R. Cama, Bai Serene M. Cursetji and Bai Pouruchisti Rustomji-Cama Essay Prizes, will be given to the successful candidates. Dr. R. N. Dandekar, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona will give a Discourse on "Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Mythology" Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, will preside.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Services by Sri Trivikram on: Difference between "Self and Consciousness". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Free Public Lecture on "The True Friends of Humanity" at 6-15 o.m. today.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MAHIM: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party a public meeting will he held on Sunday the 11th November 1951 at 8-30 p.m. at Kapad Bazar, Mahim, when Messrs. M. Harris, Sushil Kakalekar and F. M. Pinto will speak.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (PTI): A Philatelic Exhibition, will be held in New Delhi from November 15 to 20 at the exhibition hall of the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

The exhibition is being organised by the Delhi Philatelic Club, and the opening ceremony will be performed by General K. M. Cariappa President of the club on November 15.

The Exhibition will be open to the public from November 16 to 20. There will be no admission fee for the exhibition.

Women Contribute To Famine Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The United Women's Organisation's Committee, Bombay, has contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for famine relief in Gujerat and Saurashtra. The amount has been handed over, through the Government of Bombay, to the Central Committee of the Gujerat Famine Relief Fund.

German Envoy For India

BONN, Nov 10 (PTI-Reuter): Professor Ernest Wilhelm Meyer a Professor of Political Science at Frankfurt University has been appointed West German Minister in New Delhi, the Bonn Foreign Office announced here last night.

Professor Mever 59 is a former regular diplomat who in 1937 left the diplomatic service and took up an academic career abroad.

He spent the war in the United States as Professor of Political Science at Bucknell University, Pennsylvania.

VENUS POPS UP AT MIDDAY AND HOLDS CITY'S ATTENTION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bright stellar object seen in the sky in broad day-light, attracted large crowds at various strategic points in the city today. By about 12-30 p.m. small groups of people all over the city were seen gazing at the sky in a southwesterly direction, where the 'star' was said to have been visible to the naked eye.

The heavenly object which was first seen somewhere at Ballard Pier at about 10-30 a.m., was, according to some eye-witnesses, unusually lustrous—so much so, that it could be seen clearly despite the strong sun-light. It was at an angle of about 65 degrees from the horizon.

For nearly three hours, the appearance of this strange object was the talk of the town. It created a good deal of excitement with wild stories going round that it was an ill-omen -a warning of some natural calamity hanging over the country and the people.

There were however some people who thought that it was a good omen and described it as having the astrological significance of good luck.

A meteorological expert who was questioned by a representative of this paper suggested that the star could be no other than Venus as it was seen about 40 degrees from the sun. He added that Venus was a morning star, which, when put in a bright position, could be seen even during the day.

Free Licenses For Quinine Export

BOMBAY, Saturday: Export of quinine ampules, quinine hydrochloride and bihydrochloride tablets, as well as preparations containing a small quantity of cinchona infusion will be licensed freely, according to a notification issued here on Thursday by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

Pizey To Visit Cochin

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 10 (PTI): Vice-Admiral CTM Pizey, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy will be paying a two-day visit to Cochin on November 11, it is officially announced here. This will be his first official visit to Cochin since he assumed charge of his office.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., N Jekisondas party, G songs, 08-15 Hirabai Javeri, bhairav, 11-45 Geet sangam, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M Husain, sarangi, 13-40 Week's prgs., 13-45 Marian Anderson, contralto, 14-00 In a Persian garden, 17-30 Hirabai Javeri, patdeep, 18-10 A Khan, sitar, 18-30 S Sawkar, marwa, 19-00 N Jekisondas party, G bhajan, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Instr. duet, by Air artists, 19-30 N L Ranade, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 N L Ranade, raga eman, 20-45 N Jekisondas party, G songs, 21-15 Savitry Satyamurty, K music (violin), 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music of Masters,

VARIATIONS—353 m.—Mangal prabhat, M 08-00 M Husain, sarangi, 08-45 S Sawkar, M songs, 11-00 Request prog., 11.45 N L Ranade, kh. d., 12-15 S Sawkar, shudh sarang, 13-00 Venubai Dewasthali, M pad, 13-30 Z Husain, geet, 13-50 A M Joshi, madhmad sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air Bhajan Mandal, St. Tukaram composition, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Hirabai Javeri, bhavgeet, 20-30 Y Tendulkar, M talk. 20-45 Venubai Dewasthali, M songs, 21-00 Z Husain, geet, ghazal, 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 M Husain, sarangi. 22-00 A M Joshi.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm.—08-15 Archana, 08-30 R D Nigoskar, ramkali, 18-00 M R Bhatt, bhajan, 18-20 I Gajjar, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), & Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Shama & parwana, (Ahm.), 19-00 R D Nigoskar, khayal, 19-15 I Gajjar, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet malika (Baroda), 19-30 For Industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 R D Nigoskar, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 I Gajjar, geets 21-30 Dhrupad to geet.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade. 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N Choutier and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

18-84, 20-05 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's good days, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtail call 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four star and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Eventide echoes.

SAIGON

25 m.—18-30-1950 News, 19-30 20-30 Gramophone Records asked by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-55 Talk on war graves, 16-00 Remembrance Day service, 16-45 Sports, 18-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerte, 21-00 Ray's laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For Children 20-15 In Urdu for Pak 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Marathi Dhara

Shri Yeshwant Tendulkar will broadcast a talk in Hindi on 'Marathi Dhara' in the series 'Sahitya Sangam' from All India Radio, Bombay on November 11 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

KARNATIC MUSIC

Shrimati Savithri Satyamoorthy will broadcast violin recital from All India Radio, Bombay on November 11 at 9-15 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

VATDAHYO

Shri Dilip Kothari will broadcast a talk in Gujarati on 'Vatdahyo' in the series "Trasdayak Triputi" from All India Radio, Bombay on November 12 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

RAJAHATYA

"Rajahatya", a feature in Marathi written by S. S. Vashikar will be broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay on November 12 at 8-45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

SITUATION IN FAR EAST

Shri M. Venkatrangayya will broadcast a talk in English on "The Situation in the Far East" from All India Radio, Bombay on November 12 at 9-45 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

TEMPERATURES BELOW NORMAL

All-India Weather

POONA, Nov. 10 (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Saturday:

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over Chota Nagpur, South Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining districts of Orissa and noorthwest Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 11TH: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara, and Travancore-Cochin and will occur at a few stations in the southern districts of coastal Andhradesa, in Rayalaseema and Mysore.

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from October 1, 1951 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m., IST today.

Ahmedabad	96	60	0	0	—0.3
Allahabad	90	58	0	0.1	—2.3
Baroda	99	59	0	0	—2.1
BOMBAY	96	75	0	2.7	—0.2
Calcutta	89	66	0	3.5	—1.5
Delhi	90	60	0	0.3	—0.1
Madras	89	75	0.5	5.1	—12.4
Nagpur	88	56	0	4.9	+2.2
Poona	93	62	0	10.0	+5.7
Surat	103	68	0	0.1	—1.6

International Film Festival

OVER 42 NATIONS PARTICIPATING

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16 (PTI): Sir Alexandra Korda will attend the five-week International Film Festival of India opening in Bombay on Janury 24, 1952.

Revealing this to pressmen this morning, Mr. C. M. Agarwala Chairman of the Organising Committee, said that other invitees included Charles Chaplin, Ingrid Bergman and her husband Roberto Rollilini, Vittorio Desica and the well-known producer, Cicil B. Demille.

Over 42 countries, including Soviet Russia, France, Italy, the Republic of China, United Kingdom, United States and Japan are expected to participate in the festival, which will be the first of its kind in Asia.

The organisers have decided to make awards of certificate of merit and replica of the Asoka pillar to the best world film, entering the festival. A special award will also be made to the best Asian film, and another to the best Indian film. Films entering the festival should have been produced not earlier than November 1, 1950.

Films had already started arriving from Norway, Hungary and Canada, far ahead of the entry date, Mr. Agarwala stated.

The festival, which will be inaugurated in Bombay on Janauary 24, 1952, will continue there for two weeks and then be shifted to Madras and Delhi for a week each and finally to Calcutta for two weeks, commencing from February 21.

Relief To Ex-Servicemen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Donations from Flag Day Fund will be given to Ex-Servicemen and their dependents when Lt. Col. Sulakhan Singh, Recruiting Officer Nagpur visits the undermentioned places during November.

He will go into the requests and complaints of Ex-Servicemen.

Ex-Servicemen and their families needing financial assistance or Medical aid may contact him at places nearest to their home town. The Recruiting Officer will be visiting: Talegaon, Assegaon, Achalpur, Harisal, Khaknet, Khandwa, Asapur, Burhanpur Jalna, Aurangabad, Pachud, Bir, Umarga, Bidar, Jogipet, Nayagaon, Nanded, Kanergaon, Amraoti and Kondhali.

Personnel desirous of being enlisted in the Technical arms of Armed Forces interview the Recruiting Officer.

No Profiteering In Milk Scheme

DINKARRAO DESAI DENIES CHARGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Civil Supplies' Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai yesterday categorically denied the charge made against the Government that it was profiteering in its milk scheme at the cost of the milk producers of Anand Taluka.

Addressing a large gathering at Chaklasi, in the course of his tour of Kheda District, Shri Desai characterised the allegations made by Prof. N. G. Ranga at Anand, the previous day, as baseless and said that not only that Government was not profiteering but was incurring losses in the Anand Milk Scheme, while the producers were getting better returns for their milk than before. The Anand Milk Scheme, he aserted, had definitely helped to develop the milk trade in the taluka and at the same time was meeting the needs of Bombay City to some extent.

The Supplies Minister stated that the Government was not depriving the children of the producers of their milk; what it was doing was to encourage the producers to produce more milk and sell the surplus after meeting their own requirements. To that end, he said, the Government was giving an annual grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Kheda District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, which had been supplying milk to Bombay City since June 1948.

Chinese Cultural Delegation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A right royal welcome awaits the Chinese Cultural Delegation which arrives in Bombay on November, 12. The Delegation which has been sponsored by the Government of China is led by His Excellency Ting Si-lin, Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs and a distinguished physicist.

The leading members of the Delegation will be accommodated at Government House while the rest will be put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

An elaborate programme of entertainments has been arranged for the visitors, the highlights being Governor's "At Home" at Government House on November, 12 followed by an Indian classical Ballet by the I.N.T. at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in the evening.

On the 13th the Delegation will attend the opening of the Chinese Art Exhibition at the J. J. School of Art while in the evening the Mayor will give a reception to them at the Corporation Hall. The next day will be taken up with a reception by the Indo-Chinese Friendship Association, a luncheon party at the Government House and "At Home" by the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

On the last day of their stay in the city, the Chief Minister B. G. Kher will give a dinner party to the Delegation at his residence.

The Delegation leaves for Hyderabad on November, 16

"SAVARONA" THANKS BOMBAY CITIZENS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a farewell message sent to the Mayor of Bombay and the Naval Headquarters Government of India, Captain Vedad Burak, Officer Commanding 'Savarona"—the Turkish training ship which was in Bombay from November 3 to 8—thanks the citizens of Bombay for the hospitality shown by them to "Savarona". The message says, "As we are leaving Bombay we wish to express that all of us have unforgettable memories of our brother country. I request you to let the citizens of Bombay—who have done their best for Savarona—know that we are thankful to them."

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN RURAL AREAS

Vartak's Complaint At Kalyan Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Saturday.

The efforts made by the Government of Bombay to expand the scope of the medical relief and public health schemes in the State, were briefly reviewed by Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, inaugurating the 12th session of the Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Medical Conference at Kalyan today.

The Minister, however, said in spite of all the measures so far adopted, there was need for more medical facilities in rural areas and the Government would be very grateful to medical bodies and associations for suggestions and active co-operation in this field. He observed that the India Medical Asssociation and its provincial branches could help in this matter by trying to induce medical men to work in rural areas.

He assured the conference that the Government would be very glad to receive suggestions regarding the problems relating to nutrition and improvement of sanitation in towns and villages and would consider any scheme which it would like to put forward in that connection.

Dr. B. K. Modak, President, Kalyan Borough Municipality welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Municipality. About 200 delegates attended the conference from Maharastra and Karnatak.

Presidential Address

Capt. P. S. Gupte in the course of his presidential address said:

The ultimate goal of the medical science has now changed from mere cure of diseases to preservation and promotion of positive health of the community. This involves a complete adjustment of man to his total environment-physical, mental, and social. It has thus become fundamentally a social science which requires for its fulfilment aid from various other social units—such as Agriculture, Engineering, and social institutions. Perfect health of people cannot be achieved without the co-operation of Government, people and medical profession.

POLICY CRITICISED

State Governments in their desire to revive indigenous systems should not squander away public funds on institutions which have no modern scientific basis. I may here allude to the present policy of the Bombay State Government to encourage Ayurved, Unani and Homoeopathy. The way in which they are patronizing them may do more harm than good. These systems should form the post-graduate subjects for those who are interested and who want to do research work in them. The hasty introduction of a so-called synthesised course for under-graduate can not be approved by right thinking men of the profession. Confusion it causes in minds of students detracts interest and proficiency from both, and thus frustrates the very object for which such courses are introduced".

Air C-in-C Flies In A Jet Fighter

NEW DELHI, Now 10 (PTI): Air Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw Chapman, 52-year-old Commander-in-Chief of the I A F flew the high-altitude Intercepter Jet-fighter 'Vampire' for the first time in India today. The Air Chief was in the air for about an hour.

After the flight, he observed that he was very much impressed with the easy and smooth handling of the modern high speed fighter. An experienced operational pilot and a keen flier, the Air Chief since taking over command of the IAF has regularly flown the piston-driven singles seater Spitfire aircraft which is maintained at Palam for his personal use.

The Vampire aircraft is the front-line fighter machine employed by the Indian Air Force and air forces of many other countries.

Good Effects Of Naturopathy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Naturopathy as a cure for human ailments was highly commended by Mr. Laxminarayan Gadodia, founder of the Nature Cure Clinic at Kalbadevi at a press conference held here.

Mr. Gadodia cited his own case as an example to prove that where other systems had failed to effect a cure. Naturopathy had been infallible. He said that at 35, he was suffering from some ailment which he had tried to cure by having recourse to various forms of treatment. At the age of 42, he had been operated upon for some ailment but his other afflictions persisted.

At this juncture, Mr. Gadodia continued, he met a naturopath in the village of Hissar in the Hansi District. The naturopath recommended a diet of uncooked food, cold milk, fruits and salad, and a hip bath thrice daily. These recommendations had their effects upon his system and he was cured of his maladies.

His faith in naturopathy thus established, Mr. Gadodia said he once prevented an operation which was to be performed on a boy suffering from appendicitis, and advised the lad to try naturopathy, through which the patient was cured.

Mr. Tahaldas Sharma, a naturopath from Delhi then cited his experiences, and said that he had once been a consumptive. He too was cured by naturopathy. He commended the efforts made by Mr. Gadodia to promote naturopathy. Mr. Gadodia he said had established one clinic at Delhi and another at Allahabad, besides the one at Bombay and he advised the citizens of this city to avail themselves of the services of the clinic at Kalbadevi.

Hindu High School Centenary Celebrations

A meeting of the Old Students of the Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras, and well-wishers was held on Saturday, the 10th instant, at the "Hindu" Office, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Sri Kasturi Srinivasan, Managing Editor, "The Hindu", Madras, to consider the appeal issued by the Hindu High School, Centenary Celebration Committee. It was resolved to appoint a local committee with Rajaseva Prasaktha Sri A. N. Raghavachari, Finacial Adviser to H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior as Chairman, Sri T. V. Ramanujam of State Transport, Bombay as Vice-Chairman, Sri D. B. Raghunatha Rao and Sri V. Kalyansundaram as joint secretaries and Sri A. R. Sundaresan, Agent, Indian Bank, as Treasurer. It was decided to collect funds for the Centenary Celebrations.

Locust Training Classes

BOMBAY, Saturday: Twenty-seven locust training classes were held in West Khandesh District, during the second half of October last. As many as 950 persons attended these classes.

Since August last, 104 such classes were held in the district and they were attended by 3,281 persons.

Quarantine Withdrawn

Information has been received by the Director General of Health Services, New Delhi, that the Israel health authorities have withdrawn quarantine restrictions on account of cholera against passengers from Bombay.

BOMBAY, Saturday: A special general meeting of the Central Board of Revenue Ministerial Officers' Union (Customs) will be held this afternoon to decide the steps to be taken to get their demands including the revision of time scales.

Ten Pounds Of Opium Seized

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Western Railway Police seized 10 pounds of opium from a passenger who alighted from the Saurashtra Mail at the Bombay Central Station last night.

Following a watch maintained for some time now, the police received information that the opium would be smuggled into the city on Friday. As the Saurashtra Mail pulled into the Bombay Central last night, a passenger Rashid Mohamedali was seen alighting with a wooden box as a part of his luggage.

The Railway Police arrested Rashid, and on opening the box, found ten pounds of opium concealed in a smaller one. The drug has been evaluated at Rs. 1,000.

Further investigations are continuing.

VICTIM WAS OF VERY GOOD CHARACTER

Evidence In Ananda Murder Case

COLOMBO, Nov. 10 (PTI): At the resumed hearing of the Ananda Sathasivam Murder Case, Mr Sangarapillai Pathmanathan, a Colombo broker, today said Ananda, wife of the all-Ceylon cricketer, Mahadeva Sathasivam was a lady of "exemplary character".

Mr. Pathmanathan, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Sathasivam, was giving further evidence before the Colombo South Magistrate, Mr. N. M. J. Rajendran, in the case against the cricketer and his eighteen-year-old servant, Hewa Marambege William, who are both charged with murdering Mrs. Sathasivam.

Alternatively, the cricketer is charged separately with murder and William with betting murder.

Replying to the crown counsel, Mr. J. A. P. Cherubin, Mr. Pathmanathan said he had known Mrs. Ananda Sathasivam for a long time. She was a lady of "high ideals". She had a quiet disposition. She was very methodical in financial affairs and very devoted to her home and children.

Committed To Sessions

THANA, Nov. 10 (HS): The Maruthi Kumar murder case which was being heard for the last one month in the Court of the City Magistrate, Mr. Dhamdhere, was committed to the Sessions yesterday. Datta Savant, Anant Savant and Shankar Savant have been accused of murdering Maruthi Kumar, a dissident Socialist of Thana, under Indian Penal Code Section 302 and 120 B (1).

Jordon King On Haj

AMMAN, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): King Talal of Jordan, accompanied by his Queen, left here today by air for Saudi Arabia where they will make a pilgrimage and visit King Ibn Saud.

They will visit the holy cities of Mecca and Medina during their two-week visit.

BHUPAT LOOTS A VILLAGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9: Bhupat the notorious dacoit raided the village Limadi near Jam Kandorana killing one and injuring two looted the houses there and decamped with Rs. 8,000. Bhupat and his gang used about 500 rounds of ammunition in the exploit. Before venturing into this daring dacoity Bhupat intimated the police of his intentions to raid the village. A strong police party has left for the place of dacoity.

World Bank Mission Gets Down To Work

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10: The World Bank Mission, which arrived in India on November 8 began today its conference with the senior official of the Planning Commission. The Mission is expected to spend about five weeks in India.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (UPA): Sigmund Romberg, (64), composer of the all-time favourite operattas "Student Prince", "Blossom Time" and Desert Song", died here on Friday night in a hotel suite.

CLERK COMMITS SUICIDE

THANA, Nov. 10 (HS): Ramchandra Govind Sohoni, a young clerk in the local Treasury Office and a student of the Senior B.A. Class in the Khalsa College, Bombay, committed suicide by taking potassium permangnate.

Ramchandra Sohoni, the eldest son of the headmaster of local primary school, had recently submitted a thesis on the Malthusian theory of population to the UNO.

Nothing is known about the reasons behind his suicide, though it is stated by his parents that he was overburdened with the office work and seemed tired of life.

PEDESTRIAN RUN OVER BY LORRY

BOMBAY, Saturday: A police jeep, BMX 7818, which witnessed a roadside accident and saw the driver of the lorry concerned make an attempt to get away from the scene of the accident, leaving his victim lying in a serious condition on the road, gave chase to the lorry and apprehended the driver on the Agra Road, Kurla, yesterday morning.

The police report that about 9-15 a.m. on Friday, two lorries were proceeding along the Agra Road, towards Ghatkopar, when lorry No. BMS 1882, which was going in the same direction overtook the vehicles ahead of it at a high speed. The driver took the lorry on the extreme wrong side of the road and in doing so is said to have run over a 35-year old pedestrian.

Shandardas Kundansingh, the driver of the lorry is then said to have sped away leaving his victim on the road. The police jeep seeing the accident chased the lorry and overtook it. The driver was placed under arrest.

The victim of the accident, who has not as yet been identified, died at the Bhabha Hospital soon after admission.

Former Civil Servant Appeals To High Court

MADRAS, Nov. 10 (PTI): At the Madras High Court today, Mr. Justice K. Subba Rao admitted an application referred on behalf of Mr. K. M. Rajagopalan, a former member of the Indian Civil Service for the issue of a writ of certiorari to quash the order of the Madras Government, terminating his services from August 14, 1947.

It was stated on behalf of the petitioner that the Madras Government had no authority to terminate the services of an Indian Civil Servant on August 14, 1947, without obtaining the consent of the Secretary of the State for India. It was also stated that the petitioner was told by the then Premier of Madras and the Chief Secretary to the Government that the consent of the Secretary of the State for India had been obtained.

But no formal orders from the Government of India terminating his services had so far been given to the petitioner, despite oral and written representations.

BRITISH TROOPS SHOOT EGYPTIAN

FAYID, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): British troops yesterday shot and seriously wounded an Egyptian who tried to hold up a Royal Air Force corporal in Ismailia and grab his rifle.

INTIMIDATION

The spokesman said the campaign of intimidation against people working for the British in the Canal Zone was going on and new "terror posters" had been pasted up by extremists.

Five Egyptians were arrested in Ismailia yesterday and later released after being warned of what would happen to them if they continued their activities.

MORE ARMOUR

PORT SAID Nov. 10 (UPI-AFP): The British cargo vessel S. S. "Pandua" arrived here from Cyprus today with a cargo of 160 armoured cars and a large quantity of anti-aircraft guns.

BAGHDAD, Nov. 10: The Iraqi lawyers today decided to go on strike next Wednesday in sympathy with the "Egyptian "struggle for freedom and independence".

TWO WORKING STILLS AND WASH SEIZED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two working stills and a large quantity of fermented wash were seized by the city police from two different localities during the last two days. Five persons have been arrested in this connection.

The first raid was carried out by the Santa Cruz police last night when they searched a residential quarter and seized "a working still in progress" and a quantity of illicit liquor. Jacob Fernandez and three others who were alleged to be on attendance were arrested.

From an open place at Sahar, near Bandra, the Northern Prevention Section of the Prohibition police seized a big working still, two gallons of wash and 220 gallons of fermented wash, totally valued at over Rs. 620. Victor Salvador Decunah who was alleged to be attending to the still was put under arrest. The raid was carried out in the afternoon yesterday.

All the accused persons were released on bail by Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court today.

The Famous Astrologer

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

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Graham Gets Another 6 Weeks

U.N. COUNCIL DECISION ON KASHMIR

Negotiations To Continue In Paris

PARIS, Nov. 10.

THE United Nations Security Council today approved an Anglo-American Resolution calling for further negotiation to solve the four-year-old Kashmir dispute.

The voting was nine in favour, with one abstention.

Although a member of the Security Council, India being an interested party, had no vote.

The Soviet Union abstained.

The resolution calls on the United Nations' representative for Kashmir, Dr. Frank Graham, to continue discussions with India and Pakistan for another six weeks.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British delegate, said if there was any chance that agreement might be reached during a further brief period of negotiation, that chance should be taken.

The United States delegate, Mr. Ernest Gross, said the sponsors of the resolution had only one thought—the removal of "this inflammatory and dangerous source of friction on the basis of agreement by the parties."

Dr. Graham, ill with bronchitis, is expected to leave his hospital here within the next few days, and will immediately start his negotiations with the leaders of the Indian and Pakistan delegations.

Neither India nor Pakistan spoke at today's meeting.

The resolution notes "with gratification" the agreement of the two countries to work for a peaceful settlement, to observe a ceasefire and to hold a free plebiscite "to determine whether the territory shall be joined to India or Pakistan."

The resolution calls upon the parties to co-operate with the United Nations' representative to the fullest degree in his efforts to resolve the outstanding points of difference between them.

TALKS IN PARIS

The PTI special correspondent says:—

Although the period is specified, the resolution does not mention that the negotiations should be carried on at the seat of the Security Council as suggested by Dr. Graham.

It is considered likely that Dr. Graham will not feel any need o travel to India and Pakistan again but would refer to try and resettled these differences here in Paris.

Kashmir Delegates To Security Council

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. P. Dhar and Col. Ghulam Kadir, delegates to the Security Council, arrived in Bombay this morning from Kashmir. They will leave for Paris on Sunday.

MEDIATOR IN EGYPT DISPUTE?

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPA):— Iraq's Premier Nouri el-Said may emerge as mediator of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute despite the Western powers issuing a joint statement they were going ahead with the Middle East defence plan.

Political circles in Cairo believe that Nouri's personal relationship with Churchill and Eden may facilitate reaching a solution acceptable to both sides.

NO PLACE FOR RED CHINA

PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPA): The UN rejected on Saturday another amendment by Russia to get Communist China admitted. The General Steering Committee rejected the Russian proposal to put Red China's admission on the Assembly agenda by acception of a Thailand resolution removing the question from further debate while the United Nations is in Paris. The vote was 11 to two (Russia and Poland) with Yugoslavia abstaining.

The British delegation decided to vote for Thailand's indirect exclusion of the subject which technically merely postpones it until the next Assembly.

Churchill And Red China

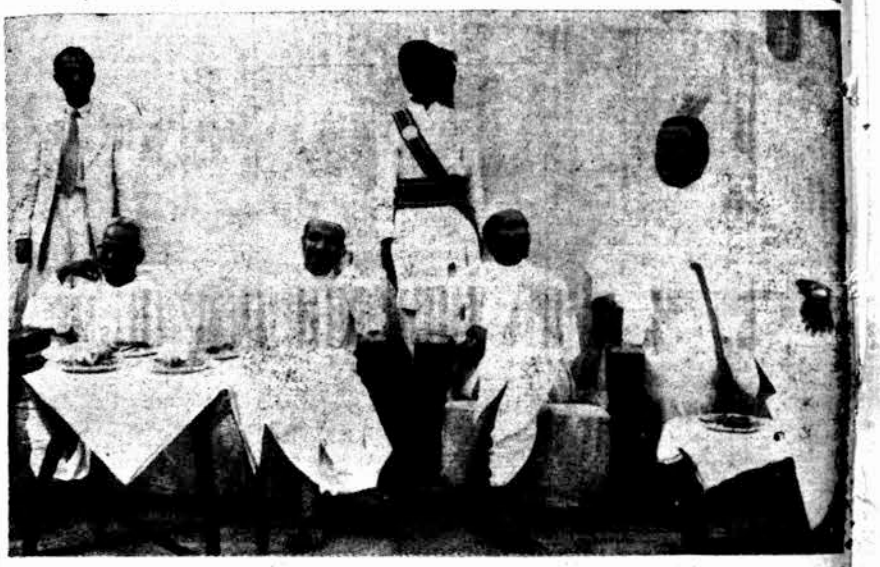
PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPA): Winston Churchill's new Tory government has decided for the time being to follow British Socialist policy on the recognition of Communist China, it was learned on Saturday.

Sindhi Candidates As Independents

BOMBAY, Nov. 10 (UPI): The Sindhi Panchayats' Federation, Bombay, an organisation of displaced persons representing about five lakh refugees in Bombay, has decided to contest the ensuing general elections both to the State Legislature and Parliament.

The federation will put about six candidates for the state Legislative Assembly and one for Parliament. The federation would not make any election alliance with any political party.

SAURASHTRA SPEAKER'S PARTY



The Speaker of the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly Shri Jadhavji Modi gave a party to the members of the legislature after the conclusion of the last session. Picture shows (left to right) Shri Balwantray G. Mehta, Hon. Shri U. N. Dhebar, the Chief Minister of Saurashtra, Shri Jadhavji Modi, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol.—(S. I. Photo).

NO DABBLING WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Four-Power Clarification Of Mid-East Command

PARIS, Nov. 10.

THE defence of the Middle East which is "vital to the free world" can only be secured by the co-operation of all interested states, the Governments of France, Britain, the United States and Turkey stated today in a declaration of principles governing the formation of the future Middle East Command.

The statement has been communicated to all the Governments in area by the four sponsoring Powers.

The Command will not interfere with "problems and disputes arising within the area", the statement said.

REPLY TO EGYPT

The point of the declaration is considered in diplomatic quarters here to be the lucidity with which it deals with Egyptian criticisms that the Command would involve Allied interference in the domestic affairs of Middle East Governments and answers fears resulting from Arab-Israeli friction that the Command would alter the existing Power Balance between the two forces.

The statement, placed in the hands of the Middle East Foreign Ministers before their critical discussions in Paris, makes clear that the Allies will not use the Command to influence Arab-Israeli tensions or to override national sovereignty.

The sponsoring powers state that requests for arms and equipment by Middle Eastern states who join the Command will be met "to the extent possible".

IN WAR

They point out that a Supreme Allied Commander will control all forces placed at his disposal in the event of war but say the placing under his Command of national forces in time of peace is "not a pre-requiite" for joining the Command.

Member states are to be individually linked with the Middle East Headquarters on a basis of equality.

The three Commonwealth Governments associated with the Command—Australia, New Zealand and South Africa—may make separate declarations.

Flour Mills' Hartal

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 10 (PTI): All the 52 flour mills in Kolhapur are closed since yesterday as a protest against the increase in the electric power of half anna per unit since November 1.

French Take Choben

HANOI, Nov. 10: French Union forces today seized the town of Choben, 34 miles south-west of Hanoi, after opening a major offensive across the Tonkin delta against Viet Minh forces.

Everywhere along a 31-mile front the Viet Minh were reported fleeing to nearby mountain hideouts. A score of Viet Minh villages were in flames.

Vietminh Weaker

SAIGON, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, said here today that threat from the Vietminh was now much weaker than during any of his previous visits to Indo-China.

SANGLI, Nov. 10 (H.S.): Sheth Habib Daud Bhai Kutchi, a leading businessman of Sangli, was convicted and sentenced to pay Rs. 1,000 as fine by Mr. S. D. Manjrekar, Special First Class Magistrate, Sangli, for exporting 200 bags of flattened rice out of the district without previous intimation or license.

MACHINERY FOR RAILWAY DISPUTES

Agreement Between Ministry And Federation

NEW DELHI, November 10.

AN agreement was reached today between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Ministry on the setting up of a permanent negotiating machinery for railway disputes, a press communique from the Railway Ministry announced tonight.

Understanding was also reached in respect of procedure for taking disciplinary action against the Railway staff.

On the question of weightage for the pre-1931 staff, the Railway Ministry promised to undertake sample investigation of selected categories to ascertain if the present weightage formula has not afforded a sufficient quantum of relief.

As regards the demand for merger of dearness allowance with basic pay, the Ministry is stated to be having under consideration the setting up of a suitable machinery for investigating the question and to find out what other adjustments are necessary.

Syrian Premier Resigns

DAMASCUS, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Syrian Government of Hassan Hakim resigned today after Cabinet differences on Syria's attitude to the American-British-French-Turkish plan for a Middle Eastern Defence Command.

In a written Foreign Policy statement delivered today to the President of the Chamber of Deputies which he plans to read to Parliament on Monday, the resigning Prime Minister gave his backing to the proposed Middle-Eastern Defence Command.

REVENUE RELIEF FOR GUJARAT

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10: The Bombay Government will shortly declare suspension of collection of land revenue from the famine-stricken villages of ten districts of Gujarat, it is reliably learnt.

With the suspension of land revenue, Government will order the landlords to give double relief to their tenants, who till their lands on tenancy basis, in kind or cash.

Bombay Journalist Meets Tito

BELGRADE, Nov. 10 (UPI):— Indian delegate to the recent Peace Congress at Zagib, Mr. Prabhakar Padhye, a Bombay journalist, had an interview yesterday with Marshal Tito, which lasted about one hour.

Observers here interpreted the talks as being a further indication of good relations existing between Yugoslavia and India.

SCREENING COMMITTEE'S ALL-NIGHT SESSION

DAY-STAR GAZERS

One of the crowds watching the star during daytime. on Saturday.

ATOM TEST TELLS ON METEORITES

ALBUQUERQUE (New Mexico), Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter).

SILENT meteorites flashing across south-western skies in straight lines in the past 11 days are baffling experts at New Mexico University.

"I am almost inclined to ask those fellows out in Nevada (where atom bomb tests have been held recently) what they are doing", Dr. Lincolm La Paz, Head of the Institute of Meteorites at the University, commented.

Seven fire balls of exceptional size have sped across the skies, since late October and have been seen over seven states.

"Never before have there been so many in such a short time, and never have meteorites behaved like these." Dr. Lincolm La Pas said. "They travel in straight lines when they should follow curved course, and are silent when meteorites of that size should make a noise."

Meteorologists On Hurl

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico, November 10 (UPA): A meteorological mystery is keeping scientists busy trying to find out what happened to one "green balls of fire" seen by hundreds of persons in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Two five-man search parties, made up of New Mexico University meteorologists, are canvassing residents in a rid region, hear the meeting of New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico, in an effort to track down the mysterious balls But scientists were doubtful they would find any remains of the meteors.

"SUPERSONIC" EXPLODES

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 10 (UPI-AFP): A "Spersonic" rocket aircraft exploded last night on the testing field of Hedwards (California). The chief of the Bell Aircraft Company's test pilots Joseph Cannon was seriously burned. The explosion occurred when the aircraft was being filled up.

The one is the same type of aircraft as first flew faster than sound.

KOSI IN FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

NEW DELHI, November 10 (PTI): The National Planning Commission is understood to have decided to consider the feasibility of including the hundred-erore rupee Kosi project in the first five-year plan.

'CEASE-FIRE' PACT IN SIGHT

Talks On Demarcation Line In Korea

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Observers here tonight believed that Allied and Communist negotiators at Panmunjon had come within sight of agreement on a cease-fire demarcation line today.

Each side took home for overnight study new proposals submitted by the other at today's subcommittee meeting and arranged another meeting for tomorrow.

Gen. Nuckols said that on first appearances, the Communists' proposal seemed "little more than a reach of their old contention that a cease-fire line should be firmly fixed along the present points of contact."

Earlier, Maj. Gen. Henry Hodes, Chief United Nations Negotiator, had said the delegations began to discuss specific territorial exchanges for a cease-fire line at today's talks.

He said they tried, but failed, to "narrow the gap between them."

Gen. Hodes said that though the first half of today's session was occupied with discussion of possible territorial exchanges, there was still basic agreement between the two sides.

He said there were only "three or four adjustments required in the cease-fire line discussed today."

"But," he added, "I am talking about a tentative line subject to the change of armed action."

S. KOREAN PREMIER IN CALCUTTA

The South Korean Premier, Dr. John Chang arrived here late tonight on his way to Paris to attend the UN General Assembly.

Stop Press

MORE SERIOUS TURN

PARIS, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The situation in the Israeli-Egyptian border area has "taken a more serious turn in the last four months. Brig.-Gen. William Riley, United Nations Chief of Staff in Palestine, said today, in a report to the UN Security Council.

Mahakoshal Gives Headache

PAL AND CHATTERJEE TO OPPOSE AZAD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

THE Congress Election Committee which is considering the list of the Congress candidates from Mahakoshal to the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly will sit tonight to complete the list.

Mr. Lala Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary, indicated that the Committee might also take up the consideration of Tamilnad list. Only 60 names remain to be approved. The rest have already been approved.

The Central Election Committee will take up consideration of Bihar list tomorrow. The Committee will conclude its present series of meetings on November 14.

Mahakoshal Dissidents

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (UPI): The Mahakoshal group of dissident Congressmen who had rejoined the Congress in response to assurances held out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President of the Congress, "that justice will be done", have today asked the Congress President to treat their list of candidates for selections to contest the general elections, including the names of those already selected, as withdrawn.

The letter which is signed by Mr. Thakur Niranjan Singh. Thakur Chhedilal, Shri Mahesh Dutt Mishra and Shri Narayandas Gupta.

Azad To Be Opposed

BURDWAN, Nov. 9: Dr. Radha Binod Pal, a former judge of the Calcutta High Court, will it is learnt here, contest the Burdwan-Asansol seat, from where Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, the Union Education Minister, is seeking re-election to the House of People.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, is also a candidate for election from the same constituency.

Nehru's Tour Programme

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (PTI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President will begin countrywide electioneering campaign on November 15 with a two day visit to Himachal Pradesh. He will cover the entire country in six to seven weeks. The tour will not be a continuous one, as he will pay flying visits to various states for two or three days each from Delhi

Mr. Nehru will leave Delhi by special I. A. F. aircraft for Pathankot on the morning of November 15 and from there he will motor to Chamba, Handi and Suket districts in Himachal Pradesh. He will be returning to Delhi on the morning of November 17.

Polling on this hilly Himalayan state begins on November 19.

WALKOVER FOR CONGRESS

MADRAS, Nov. 10 (PTI): In the bye-election to Parliament from Madras caused by the resignation of Mr. Kala Venkat Rao on his appointment as a Minister of the Madras Government, Mr. V. Gangaraju, the Congress nominee, will be elected unopposed as his was the only nomination filed today, the last day for filing nominations.

Undertrials And Elections

MADRAS, Nov. 10 (PTI): An under-trial prisoner is eligible to stand as a candidate for election to legislature, if he is a voter in

(Continued On Page 17)

'GOVERNMENT BY CRONY'

Charge Against Churchill

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Churchill is accused of introducing a policy of "government by Crony".

The charge is levelled by Mr Harold Wilson, a former Minister, and a colleague of Mr. Bevan.

Addressing a private political conference of engineering workers, he said: "After six and a half years of government of the people, by the people, for the people, in the fullest sense, it looks as if we are going into a period of government of the people by the Lords, for big business"

"Not only the ranks of the opposition—Tory back-benchers as well feel," he added, "that this reversion to Government by crony is not going to provide the Administration we need for dealing with the grave problems that lie ahead".

NICOSIA (Cyprus), Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The men of the British Third Infantry Division which left Britain in two aircraft carriers on Monday are bound for Cyprus, it was officially disclosed today.

FILM ON MAHATMA GANDHI

Production From Early, 1952

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Producer Gabrielle Pascall's plans for his forthcoming "Life of Gandhi" or inspirational" as he calls it, are now well advanced.

Production will begin early in 1952, at first in South Africa, the first Satyagraha field of the Mahatma.

Pascall has great hopes of the picture. It will depict not only philosophy and teachings of Gandhiji, but, "it will be a boost for Christianity—for to follow the Mahatma's teachings will be to follow Jesus Christ."

According to a correspondent of London's Evening News, Rex Harrison will play the role of Lord Mountbatten, and Charles Boyer that of Nehru. Paul Muni will be in the picture though it is not known if he is to appear in the role of Gandhiji.

AFRICA BACKS MID-EAST COMMAND

PARIS, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa today announced agreement with and support for the Four-Power proposals for a Middle East Defence Command.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL MUST QUIT

Perpetual Crisis Faces Cabinet, Says Koirala

KATHMANDU, Nov. 10 (PTI).

MR. B. P. KOIRALA, leader of the Nepali Congress group, in the Nepali Congress interim Cabinet, said here today there would be "no peace and democracy in Nepal till the present Prime Minister Maharaja Mohan Shamsher goes out of the Cabinet."

We have told King Tribhuvan, Mr. Koirala told the PTI in an interview, "that the present Prime Minister's exit is imperative."

"I have strong suspicion that reactionary forces are trying to stage an autocratic come back by creating chaos and taking advantage of the emotional disturbances that occasionally occur," Mr. Koirala said.

There was a perpetual crisis in the Government and the Cabinet was paralysed by Rana and Congress groups always pulling apart," the Home Minister stated.

Mr. Koirala expressed these views in reply to the Prime Minister's statement on the police firing on students on November 6.

Mr. Koirala said that the Prime Minister's attitude was one of "veiled condemnation" of the Home Ministry. The Home Minister said that he was determined to hold a proper inquiry into the incident and he had already announced his decision to appoint an independent enquiry committee.

Mr. Koirala said it was "amazing" that the present Prime Minister was "so much concerned with democracy and the rights of people when he had always throttled it in the past."

A press note by the Prime Minister's office quoted quarters close to the Maharaja as saying: "Maharaja felt it would be a betrayal of the country if he resigned his post at this juncture when a sense of frustration prevails."

Another Bad Day For Punters At Mahaluxmi

CHAVAN STEERS FOUR WINNERS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punters came to grief at Mahaluxmi today at the decision of the programme of the second day of the winter races.

Phliorkny, winner of the top division of the Meerut Plate was the only firm favourite that materialised in the card of nine events.

Jockey Chavan was in striking form and steered four winners Marshall Plan, Bihari, Kotidhwaj and Prime Steel during the proceedings

A nasty accident marred the day's entertainment. Irish Jockey, Jimmy Malone who rode Domain to a magnificent victory in the Malone Plate, came down heavily from his mount Gold Star in the following event, the November Handicap and was picked in an unconscious state and rusned to hospital. Enquiries made later reveal that he has fractured a hip-bone and will not be able to see him on the saddle for quite a long time.

Neglected Marshall Plan was lucky to win the day's attraction, the November Handicap Sweepstakes. The even-money favourite, Young Sinner was badly placed most way and his rider Fordyce came out dangerously through the field approaching the one where Mullane was dislodged but the winner had too good a lead and could not be caught. Third placed Nasss also came from a long way back to place third.

Kensington looked a winner below the distance in the second division of Purandhar Plate but he was soon challenged by Kotdhwaj and under the able guidance of Chavan, Mr. Gajjar's horse prevailed by a head.

Jockey Chavan who had already ridden three winners was extremely lucky at his fourth triumph when Prime Steel narrowly beat Eastern Queen in the last event. The latter, favourite, had the measure of his mount twenty yards from the post but thereafter she ran wider at every stride and it cost her the race.

The treble pool, the attraction today at Mahaluxmi was not quite as easy as expected to solve. Several syndicates were in operation and there were 31 winning tickets each of which returned Rs. 7759—and 30 punters who solved the double pool each collected Rs. 451-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE LAHORE PLATE—1 Mile

M/s. H. R. & M. R. Shantidas's SUKANYA 8-8 Argade 1
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ACHA MASALA 8-3 Kheem Singh 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR TOY 8-2 Devaney .. 3
Mr. T. A. Motabhoy's CLEMENTINE 7-4 Purtu 4
All run.
Tote paid Win Rs. 54, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16.

THE H. C. CLIFTON PLATE—1 Mile, 1 Fur.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-6 Cracknell 1
Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 9-0 Chavan 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy & S. Fazil's AMAN 8-10 Purtu Singh 3
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 9-0 Fordyce 4
All run.
Tote paid Win Rs. 58, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs. 30.

THE MEERUT PLATE—Div. I 1 Mile

Mr. Nariman Kaikhushroo Irani's PHILORKNY 7-11 Shiba 1
Mrs. Chandravati V. Sheth's YEARLING 8-13 Medhe G. 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's HIGHBALL 7-11 Damodar 3
M/s. J. C. Merchant and F. M. Potia's LUCKY GUARD 8-1 Devaney 4
Not run: Fulnana, Narses, Institatus, Gay Boy, Anasuya.
Tote paid Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 35.

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE—1 Mile

Mrs. & Mr. Justice's DOMAIN 9-2 Mullane 1
Maharaja of Morvi's ASSAULT 7-13 Jagdesh 2
M/s. H. R. & M. R. Shantidas's PELION 8-8 Harbutt 3
Mr. M. A. Ansari's NIRVANA 7-5 Ghaus Khan 4
Not Run: My Pet, Magnificent.
Tote paid Win Rs. 36, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

THE NOVEMBER HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—1 Mile

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's MARSHALL PLAN 8-0 Chavan S. 1
Maharani Seeta Devi's YOUNG SINNER 7-11 Fordyce 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's NARSES 8-5 Jagdish 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu & Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER 8-9 Harbutt 4
Not Run: Solid Gold.
Tote paid Win Rs. 198, Places Rs. 33, Rs. 14 and Rs. 21.

THE RUTLAM PLATE—6 Furs

Mrs. N. E. Raymond's PADMINI 7-10 Stevens 1
M/s. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 8-7 Duncombe 2
Sir Sultan & Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-8 Chavan S. 3
Mr. M. G. Neoge's PAPER KING 9-1 Fordyce 4
Not Run: Sea Gull.
Tote paid Win Rs. 101, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 20 and Rs. 13.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE Div. I —1 Mile

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-9 Chavan S. 1
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 7-12 2
Mr. & Mrs. P. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-13 Fordyce 3
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 8-11 Harbutt 4
Not Run Makarpura, Pick Money, Star Shell, Carpala.
Tote paid Win Rs. 96, Places Rs. 42 and Rs. 29.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE Div. II —1 Mile

Mr. I. G. Gajjar's KOTIDHWAJ 9-2 Chavan S. 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's KENSINGTON 8-8 Purtu S. .. 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's RUMBITA 8-6 Medhe G. 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 8-12 Cracknell 4
Not Run Mr. Rambler.
Tote paid Win Rs. 264, Places Rs. 80, Rs. 33 and Rs. 36.

THE MEERUT PLATE Div. II—1 Mile

Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas's PRIME STEEL 8-1 Chavan S. 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 9-0 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's MY LUCKY STAR 8-0 Jagdesh 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 8-5 Shiba 4
All Run.
Tote paid Win Rs. 116, Places Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 28.

Pakistan Loses 4 Wkts. For 171

M. C. C. MATCH IN SIALKOT

SIALKOT, (West Punjab), Nov. 10: The Punjab Cricket Association won the toss and batted first on the coir matting wicket when their match against the MCC started here today.

The teams were as follows:—

M.C.C.: Carr (captain), Brennan, Robertson, Lowson, Graveney, Spooner, Shackleton, Ridgway, Tattersall, Statham, Hilton.

PUNJAB: Jehangir Khan, Nazar Mohammed, Fazal Mahmood, Murawat Hussain, Mahmood Hussain, M. Shwaib, Khalid Qureshi, Shakoor Ahmed, Agha Ahmed Raza, Agha Saadat Ali and Wader Hussain.

The pace bowlers made the ball fly at times but not as much as on the matting at Ahmedabad in a previous match. The batsmen were able to make strokes here, and some of Nazar's were extremely fluent.

Murawat showed his fondness for the cover drive, and though runs did not come fast the batting was attractive.

Statham bowled well for 40 minutes, conceding only 3 runs in 6 overs.

Murawat set about Hilton, and with a variety of strokes punished him for five fours in three overs. One sweep and a square cut were brilliant shots.

The 50 went up in 75 minutes and the batsmen looked like getting right on top when Murawat hit over and across a yorker from Tattersall's faster ball and was bowled.

Nazar revealed a sound defence but his strokes, though attractive, seldom penetrated the field.

The ball travelled very fast over the sunbaked outfield and boundaries were easy to obtain.

Wadir Hussain took two with a pull and a late cut off Tattersall and another to leg off Robertson who turned his offbreak quicker than Tattersall.

Nazar remained strictly on the defensive and in the 115 minutes to lunch when Punjab were 88 for 2, he scored only 21. Waqir, a young attractive batsman, scored only 1 run less in 35 minutes batting.

The scores were:

PUNJAB XI (1st Innings)

Shakon c Brennan b Ridgway 10; Nazar Mohammed batting 74; Murawat Hussein b Tattersall 36, Waquir Hussain lbw b Robertson 40, Agha Sardar Ali c and b Ridgway 4, Aga Ahmad Roza batting 5, Extras 2. TOTAL (for 4 wkts) 171.

(Message incomplete)

BOMBAY PAIR WIN PAK DOUBLES TITLE

KARACHI, Nov. 9 (PTI)

The Bombay pair Bala Ullal and Burjor Shroff, annexed the Karachi-Sind open doubles badminton title this evening beating in straight sets a strong Sind combination in Burnui and Aftab in a gruelling three set encounter.

Miss Fatima Jinnah gave away the prizes. The Indian High Commissioner Dr M. S Mehta, who witnessed the match congratulated the Indian pair.

The players are leaving for Bombay by air tomorrow

Leadbeater To Be Sent Out Join M C C

LONDON, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The MCC have invited Erik Leadbeater, Yorkshire legbreak bowler to join MCC team now touring India, Pakistan and Ceylon as replacement for A. E. G. Rhodes of Derbyshire who is returning home because of hernia.

West Indies Wrest Lead From Aussies

FIRST TEST PROMISES TO BE A CLOSE FIGHT

BRISBANE, Nov. 10 (PTI).

WEST INDIES, challenging for world cricket supremacy, wrested the initiative from Australia on the second day of the first test.

Australia, all at sea against some fine spin bowling by Sonny Ramadhin and Alf Valentine, were dismissed for 226—a first innings lead of only 10 runs. West Indies scored 88 for 4 in their second innings and finished the day 78 runs ahead.

The match, which looks like being over well within the allotted five days, is in a very interesting state.

If the pitch remains as helpful to the spin bowlers as it was today, the West Indies could well gain a lead sufficient to enable them to force a win.

Only an enterprising innings by Ray Lindwall, who, missed before scoring, rattled up 61 (a six and 9 fours) in 63 minutes, saved Australia from complete rout.

The contrasting styles of Ramadhin and Valentine completely foxed the batsmen, who had no answer to their spin.

At times they were almost unplayable, though Lindwall, Miller and Hole managed some big hits off them.

Ramadhin appeared more hostile with his quick approach to the crease and fast action, but Valentine was more effective with his steady, accurate length. He finished with 5 wickets for 99.

Ramadhin was out of luck, he did everything but dismiss the batsmen and his one for seventy-five is much better than it looks on paper.

Some critics thought that the inability of the batsmen to solve the "mysteries" of Ramadhin's bowling played a big art in the success achieved by Valentine.

With half the side out for 129, Lindwall and Miller decided that attack was the best form of defence and they indulged in some big hitting after lunch.

To some extent the move was a success. Runs flowed from their bats, and the stand realised 59 in 38 minutes, but missed chances robbed the West Indies of a first innings lead.

Lindwall after being missed before scoring, took 21 in an over and Miller was dropped twice.

The 20,000 spectators were kept on their toes as thrill followed thrill in a type of test cricket which is rarely seen.

W. Australia Faces Defeat

PERTH, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Western Australia, former Sheffield Champions, are in serious danger of defeat here from Victoria, the present holders, after two days play.

In reply to Victoria's first innings total of 498, Western Australia lost seven wickets for ninety-six runs before stumps were drawn today.

Thomas, who had opened the Victoria innings, added only eight runs to his overnight not out 142 while Fitchett also reached three figures with 10.

Victoria resumed this morning at 336 for five and the first happening of note was the end of Thomas' innings when, having added eight, he was run out for 150.

Michael Fitchett, (22) who was playing in his First Shield game, was batting for three hours for his 108 which included one six and twelve fours.

The Western Australian bowling was innocuous on an easy wicket and their batsmen, under favourable conditions made a poor showing when their turn came.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (1st Innings) 216

AUSTRALIA (1st INNINGS)

Archer c Goddard b Valentine	20
A. R. Morris c Rae b Valentine	33
A. L. Hassett b Ramadhin ..	6
R. N. Harvey lbw Valentine ..	18
Miller c and b Valentine ..	46
R. R. Lindwall b Gomez	61
G. Hole lbw Valentine	18
Ian Johnson not out	16
D. Ring c Walcott b Gomez ..	0
G. Langley lbw Worrell	2
Johnston run out	2
Extras	4
TOTAL	226

Fall of Wickets: 1/30, 2/53, 3/80, 4/85, 5/129, 6/186, 7/215, 8/215, 9/216.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Worrell	8	0	38	1
Gomez	7.5	2	10	2
Valentine	25	4	99	5
Ramadhin	24	5	75	1

WEST INDIES (2ND INNINGS)

Stollmeyer st. Langley b Ian Johnson	10
Rae lbw Ian Johnson	25
Worrell st. Langley b Ring ..	20
Weekes not out	25
Goddard c and b Ring	0
Extras	8
TOTAL (for 4 wkts.)	88

Fall of Wickets: 1/23, 2/56, 3/88, 4/88.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	5	0	22	0
Miller	3	1	6	0
Ian Johnson	9	1	24	2
Bill Johnston	9	4	16	0
Ring	1.4	0	12	2

Was Miller Warned?

BRISBANE, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Australian fast bowler Keith Miller was warned by Umpire Andy Barlow for bowling bumpers against the West Indies on Friday, according to Percy Millard, cricket writer of the "Melbourne Herald"

It is understood Barlow told Miller "to cut that out" after the bowler had sent down a third bumper to Roy Marshall. The ball flew up and hit Marshall's right shoulder.

Miller is reported to have told the umpire that he did not think his bumpers were dangerous, to which, says the report, Barlow replied "never mind, you cut it out".

Millard said earlier in the day Ray Lindwall had sent down many bumpers, but the umpire did not object.

Commenting on the report, John Goddard, the West Indies captain, said he was surprised to hear of the umpire's objection. I saw no bowling on Friday against which I feel entitled to complain. No batsmen spoke against it to me", he said.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

7-45 a.m. Burmah-Shell vs Wimco (Madras).

4-50 p.m. ICL vs Hyderabad Police (Rovers semi-final).

EAST BENGAL'S NARROW WIN IN ROVERS

Binny Mills' Protest Overruled

(By Our Football Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EAST BENGAL, Calcutta's soccer champions wedged their way into the quarter-finals of the Rovers Cup Football tournament this evening at the Cooperage by virtue of a solitary goal victory over Binny Mills of Bangalore, but the match was marred by stone throwing from the crowd in the East stands. A protest was lodged by Binny Mills after the game on two points of fact the game ending 5 minutes before the scheduled time and because the referee did not order a penalty when an East Bengal player handled the ball in the goal area in the initial half. The protest was overruled on point of fact.

By far, this was to all intents and purposes a rather exciting and thrilling encounter. Calcutta's league leaders, I.F.A. Shield winners and Durand Cup holders were made to fight hard for victory in a really fast game. A drawn game would have been a fitting result.

The 'tempo' of the game was only interrupted by the heifty first time clearances of the rival defences. N. Bannerjee and Chandan Singh were stalwarts for East Bengal, while the Southerners were ably supported by Pandurangam and Narayanan.

The attacks functioned well in the initial half and some clever passing, specially short ones, were a delight to watch. The Binny Mills attack was somewhat superior with Baraculla and Nari working extremely hard, but the wily old timer of Indian Soccer Appa Rao showed that he is yet the best dribbler in the country today, by cleverly positioning the ball often, especially for the all-important goal.

East Bengal went into attack, but after 5 minutes of supremacy the tables were turned. Binny missed a chance when Vajravelu shot wide with only goalie to beat. Three corners in favour of the Bangalore side went abegging.

Binny should have been awarded a penalty when Bannerjee stopped one from right outer Vajravelu in the box with his hand, but the referee failed to see, and an advantage was given.

East Bengal were also afforded a scoring chance ten minutes before the break, but they failed to convert a free kick just outside the 'box'. The kick was awarded against Pandurangam fouling Ahmed. But three minutes before the breather Appa Rao by his brilliant dribbling silver plattered one for Dhanraj to score from close range, thus giving the Bengal side the lead

In the second period much unwanted rough play crept in and referee Gopalan lost control.

Just eight minutes before the end+Nari, Binny Mills centre forward, who was trying desperately for the equalizer charged into goalkeeper Ghatak, but was not penalized. In charging Nari caused the ball to drop out Ghatak's hand and was in a position to push the ball into an empty goal, but Ghatak obstructed him by pulling his shirt and sticking his leg in between. This was unnoticed by referee Gopalan and instead the ball was cleared away.

Nari protested on the field and it was only after some coaxing from his captain that the game was resumed. But the crowd at the East side was enraged and hurled stones on to the field. The police came on the scene and more stones came in. The game was resumed after a short break.

Binny Mills lodged a protest on the ground that the match was stopped by the referee 5 minutes before time and for a penalty not being awarded. The protest was decided immediately afterwards by the W.I.F.A. Committee and was overruled. Stones poured in on the club house after the match and the police dispersed the mob.

The teams were:—

EAST BENGAL:- Ghatak; N. Banerjee, Glaudius; Latiff, Chandan Singh, S. Roy;; S. Roy (Jr.), Appa Rao, Dhanraj, Ahmed. Saleh.

BINNY MILLS:- Kuppuswamy; Pandurangam; Arjunan; Doraiingam; Narayan, Ramaswami; Vajravelu, Cheelneerai, Nari, Baraculla, Chinaswamy.

Referee: P. S. Gopalan.

ANOTHER MORNING GAME

Burmah-Shell will meet Wimco of Madras in the Rovers Cup second round on Sunday morning at 7-15, which is now growing a habit with Bombay soccer.

The first semi-final between Hyderabad Police, the holders and India Culture League will be played at 4-50 p.m. the same day. Tickets are being sold in advance at 9 a.m. at the Cooperage.

Tatas Win With Late Goal In Junior Rovers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal scored by left-outer F. Furtado ten minutes before the final whistle enabled Tata 'A' to make the final grade of the Junior Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the expense of Bombay Gymkhana this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

MUSRY CUP

Earlier, a hat-trick by Hilmes helped Wadala Sports Club to trounce Bombay Stars by five goals to one in the second round of the Musry Cup Tournament.

Fernandes and Chavan scored a goal apiece while Hilmes followed them by netting three goals in a row. Mohd. Quader scored the only goal for Bombay Stars.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the first game of the evening S. Salvi XI and Deoraj Football Club played a goalless draw in the semi-final of the Georgian Cup Tournament.

Narayan's Unbeaten 194 In Bangalore Cricket

BANGALORE, Nov. 10 (PTI): A brilliant unbeaten innings of 194 by Narayan, who opened the innings today, enabled Mysore to score 340 runs for the loss of three wickets in the fist innings in the three-day Inter-Association Junior Cricket match against Madras.

JAPAN GOES DOWN TAMELY TO WEST BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov 10 (PTI).

PLAYING a poor game, Japan in the first match of their Bengal won by five goals to one. went down tamely to West Bengal All-India tour this evening. West

The visitors seldom combined and defended on "hit and run" methods to pierce the West Bengal defence. The defence proved to be their strongest forte, with right back, S. Seko, putting in good work to stop the West Bengal forwards. He was ably supported by his partner S. Shomonzu, Goalkeeper, M. Oshima, took the fleeld in cricket pads but despite this handicap he brought off some good saves.

Japan were able to hold West Bengal forwards without scoring, only for four minutes, before centre forward Din Dayal opened the scoring with a flick off Hajinder Singh (1-0). Three minutes later Keshav Dutt, centre half, put Din Dayal in possession who had no difficulty in evading the Japanese defence to score (2-0). The third goal came in the fourteenth minute, Gardner, outside-right, sounding the boards from a difficult angle (3-0). A quick run down by Inderjit Rai resulted in yet another West Bengal goal (4-0).

Japan's only goal came just before the break. A lapse by the local defence saw centre-forward T. Kubo receive a pass from outside-left M. Kohanaya and evading two Bengal defenders he scored (4-1).

The West Bengal forwards, after the interval, made rings around the Japanese defence but were reluctant to test the keeper M. Oshima. They completed their tally in the seventh minute, Din Dayal making no mistake off Guha, inside left.

The Japanese team was given a reception by the Government of West Bengal at the State Legislative grounds after the match.

Teams were:—

JAPAN: M. Oshima; S. Seko and S. Sihmuzu; J. Funkoshi, S. Yoshida and M. Kurokawa; T. Tokunaga, K. Kawai, T. Kubo, E. Funamoto and M. Ohanawa.

WEST BENGAL: Kalwant Singh; Robi Das and Sarwan Singh; David, Keshav Dutt and Z. Carrpiett; Gardner, Inderjit Rai, Din Dayal, H. Guha and Ha[illegible] Singh.

UMPIRES: A. Sarkar and A. Mitra.

PUTHLI CUP SEMI-FINAL

Satya Vijaya 'A' Enter Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Satya Vijaya 'A' scored a solitary goal victory over Shree Krishna 'A' in the semi-final of the Puthli Cup Football Tournament played at the Cooperage this evening. They now meet Students Union 'A' in the final.

The all important goal was scored in the initial half by N. K. Amin the winners inside left.

Services Hockey Side To Meet Japan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (UPI): The Services Hockey Team will play against the touring Japanese on November 17 at the National Stadium, New Delhi, Major Manna Singh would captain the Services team. The celebrated hockey wizard Captain Dhyan Chand would act as a coach of the team.

The Services team would be selected from the following:

Major Manna Singh (Captain), Sub. Lt. Nandi Singh (IN), Capt. H.D. Upadhya, F|Lt. A. S. Bakshi, F|O N. K. Midha, Lt. H. S. Mahal, LAC. M.S. Rawat, A|C Swaroop Singh, Hav-Clk. E.D. Hubert, Hav|Clk. Pindia Dass, Hav|Clk. Hardayal Singh, Hav|Clk. Harbeksh Singh, Hav|Clk. Khushdev Singh, L|NK. Inder Singh and Sep|Clk, Darshan Singh Sethi.

Southern Command Cricket

POONA, November 10: The Bombay Sub Area today beat the Bangalore Sub Area in the first round of the Southern Command Cricket League matches which are being played at the Rajendrasinhji Institute grounds. The score [illegible] Bombay Sub Area 236 for 6; Lt. Gadkari not out. Bangalore Sub Area—192 all out.

SEVEN C.C.I. SWIMMING RECORDS BETTERED

12-Year Old Harriet Abrahall Surprises Dolly Nazir

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WELCOME feature of the Thirteenth Annual Swimming Gala of the Cricket Club of India, which concluded tonight, was the unusually high standard of swimming displayed particularly by the juniors. No less than seven new meet records went by the board during tonight's preceedings.

Twelve-year old Harriet Hoskins Abrahall, stole the limelight before a packed audience by lowering the colours of the redoubtable Dolly Nazir in the 50 yards Free Style swim for girls under 16, improving, in the bargain, upon Dolly's record for the event.

Special club colours were presented to Dolly Nazir for her outstanding performances in the championships for a number of years now.

J. Naigaumwala and Dolly Nazir received a replica of the E.W. P.A. Challenge Cup and the Keshavdeo Podar Challenge Cup respectively, because of having won these events for over five years in succession.

Mr. A. A. Jasdanvala presided and distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:-

Men (Open)

100 yards Free Style Championship of Western India:- Srichand Bajaj (57.3 secs) 1, Isaac Mansoor (58.7 secs.) 2, K. Thanawalla (62.6 secs.) 3

100 yards Back Stroke:- Kanti Shah (64.7 secs.) —New Meet Record —1, Bali Chandani (68.3 secs) 2, Eddie Meyer (71.8 secs.) 3.

200 yards Breast Stroke Championship of Western India:- J. Naigaumwalla (2 mins. 49.4 secs.) 1, K. Lakhdavalla (2 mins. 55.3 secs.) 2, L. Khotadia (2 mins 57.4 secs.) 3

400 Yards Free Style Championship of Western India:- Srichand Bajaj (5 mins. 2.7 secs)— New Meet Record—1, R. Engineer (5 mins. 40.2 secs.) 2, Ronnie Monsoor (5 mins 46.3 secs.) 3.

Plain Diving Championship of Western India:— R. B. Ajgaonkar (69.5 pts.) 1, K. Thakkar (68.5 pts.) 2, N. Nanavutty (66 pts.) 3.

100 yards Breast Stroke:- Adi Bharucha (1 min. 14.9 secs.) 1. J. Naigaumwalla (1 min. 15.7 secs.) 2. K. Lakhdavalla (1 min 16.7 secs.) 3.

75 yards Medley:— Kanti Shah (46.7 secs) 1, Balu Chandnani (47.2 secs.) 2, Eddie Meyer (48.6 secs.) 3

3 X 50 yeards Inter-Club Medley Relay:— P. M. Hindu Baths (1 min. 28.1 secs)— New Meet Record —1, Maccabi Association (1 min 31 secs.) 2. Golwala (1 min. 31.2 secs.) 3.

4 X 50 yards Inter Club Relay:- Maccabi Association (1 min. 47.3 secs.) 1, P. M. Hindu Baths (1 min 49.3 secs.) 2, Golwalla (1 min 49.6 secs). 3.

Boys Under 14

50 yards Breast Stroke:- P. Prabhu (36.6 secs.) 1, S. Lathi (37.1 secs.) 2. P. Thakkar (41.5 secs.) 3.

50 yards Free Style:— S. Lathi (31.9 secs.) 1, P. Prabhu (32.4 secs.) 2, D Kapoor (33 secs.) 3.

50 Yards Back Stroke: S. Lathi (40.7 secs.) 1, Y. Singh (42.3 secs) 2, D. Kapoor (45.6 secs.) 3.

Boys Under 16

100 Yards Free Style:— Ronnie Mansoor (61.2 secs.)— New Meet Record— 1, A. Lathi (6.8 secs.) 2, I. Moses (71.9 secs.) 3.

Women (Open)

100 Yards Free Style Championship of Western India:- Dolly Nazir (75 secs.) 1, Harriette Abrahall (78.6 secs.) 2, V. Kolge (81.6 secs) 3.

100 Yards Breast Stroke Championship of Western India:— Dolly Nazir (1 min. 27.2 secs.) 1, Winsome Hoggan (1 min 27.4 secs). 2, Vicky Braganca (1 min. 32 secs.) 3.

75 Yards Medley:- Dolly Nazir (59.5 secs.) 1, Winsome Hogan (63.5 secs.) 2, Harriette Abrahall (63.9 secs) 3.

Plain Diving Championship of Western India:- Dolly Nazir (69 pts) 1, Pauline Pitman (66 pts.) 2, L. Abrahall (62 pts.) 3.

Girls Under 16

50 Yards Free Style:- Harriette Abrahall (32.7 secs.)— New Meet Record—1. Dolly Nazir (33.6 secs) 2. N Engineer (39.3 secs.) 3

Member's Event

100 Yards Free Style (Men—Open):- R. Nanavutty (1 min. 13 secs.) 1. D. Bakshi (1 min 18 secs.) 2.

4 X 50 yards Inter-Services Relay:- Indian Air Force (1 min. 58.1 secs) 1, National Cadet Corps (2 mins. 2.3 secs.) 2, Indian Navy (2 mins 44 secs.) 3.

Ceylon Retains 'Varsities Boxing Title

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (PTI).

Ceylon retained the inter-University Boxing Championship defeating Madras in the final here tonight. Ceylon scored 13 points against 8 by Madras.

Of the 8 bouts in different classes 3 were all-Ceylon finals while two were all-Madras. The other three were between Ceylon and Madras.

The outstanding fight of the night was the lightweight bout between R. Britto of Madras (129 lbs.) and N. E. R. Martyn (134-3/4 lbs.) of Ceylon. Britto won on points.

The following are results of final bouts:—

PIN WEIGHT: R G De S Jayasinghe 100 lbs (Ceylon) beat M W Jayasuriyah 100 lbs (Ceylon).

PAPER WEIGHT: E R Jans 106 lbs (Ceylon) beat S G Wijeyasekei 104 lbs (Ceylon).

FLYWEIGHT: U K Salgado 110-1/4 lbs (Ceylon) walk over K Shinya 112 lbs (Ceylon).

BANTAM WEIGHT: P Janasiram 114 lbs (Madras) T.K.O. Neoil Williamson 115 lbs (Madras)

FEATHERWEIGHT: L Snell 125-1/2 (Madras) K. O A C. Fernando 113-1/2 lbs (Ceylon)

Early in the fight Fernando slipped down and sprained his thigh muscle and could not resume the fight.

LIGHTWEIGHT: R Britto 129 lbs (Madras) beat N E R Martyn 134-3/4 lbs (Ceylon).

WELTERWEIGHT: D L Y Pakstun 144 lbs (Ceylon) walk over H Bantleman 152-1/2 lbs (Madras).

Osmania Wins Zone Final Of 'Varsities Volleyball

DYDERABAD (Dn), Nov. 9 (PTI). Osmania University won today the South Zone Final of the Inter-Varsity Volley Ball Tournament defeating Madras by two games to one in keenly contested match. The scores were 16-14, 13-15, 15-10.

Osmania University will now meet East Punjab in the final between the North and South Zones on Nov 11

Last year, East Punjab won the All-India Inter-Varsity Volley Ball and Madras were the runners-up

Bombay University Team Suffers First Reverse

POONA, Nov. 9 (PTI).

The Bombay University cricket team suffered their first defeat of their Poona Tour going down to the Poona University by 17 runs in an exciting finish today.

In a two-day encounter the Bombay University taking all out for 200 runs. Brilliant batting by H. T. Dani, the Indian-University player, enabled the home University to collect 217 runs. Poona University lost their 8 wicket at 198 and their ninth at 200. But Dani monopolised the strike and remained unbeaten with a fighting 71 to give the Poona University an exciting win by 17 runs.

Principal scores: Bombay University 200 Poona University 217 (H. T. Dani 71 not out, R. B. Kenny 3 for 50).

VOTING AT GENERAL ELECTIONS

Regional Commissioner Explains Full Process

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE entire process which a voter has got to go through at the polling station before he casts his or her vote to the candidates of his or her choice was described by Mr. M. R. Meher, Regional Election Commissioner, broadcasting a talk entitled 'Ballot Boxes' from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, tonight.

The Regional Election Commissioner advised the voters to understand the connection between the casting of the vote and the shape of the future government of the country. "Freedom and democracy mean", he said, "the acquisition of the right of free franchise by the common man and woman and each voter should exercise his right intelligently. This is a duty each voter owes to his country and he should exercise his right to vote independently and to the best of his judgment."

WHAT VOTER HAS TO DO

"When a voter comes to the polling station, it will be necessary to trace and check up his name in the electoral roll before he is given a ballot paper. In order that this should not involve much delay, a clerk outside the polling station will help in tracing the name and give the voter a slip on which will be written the number of the voter in the electoral roll.

Political parties may also assist in this by providing voters with a slip bearing his voting number, but the voter should get official slip from the clerk after surrendering the slip given by the candidate's agent to the clerk to assist him in tracing the name. When the elector enters the polling station, he should give this official slip to a ballot clerk and also give him name. After the name is checked he will be given a ballot paper. The ballot paper is a reddish paper of a bit smaller size than a rupee note. Before a voter is given the paper, he will have a small mark of indelible ink put on his left forefinger. This is to reduce impersonation.

BALLOT PAPER AND AFTER

"After the voter gets his ballot paper, he is to go in the polling compartment of the State Legislative Assembly. In the polling compartment there will be a row of ballot boxes, one box for each candidate. On each box the name and symbol of the candidate will be printed in front.

The voter having decided beforehand for whom he is to cast his vote, should put his ballot paper (not the identifying slip) in the box of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote. Note that it will not be enough merely to put the ballot paper in the box. It must be fully inserted into the slot on the top of the ballot box. The slit is painted white on the top of the ballot box. The voting is to be secret and so no one else is to see how a voter is voting.

It follows, therefore, that only one person at a time can enter the polling compartment. In order that other voters should not be held up for an unreasonable time, the voter must not waste any time inside the polling compartment. He should put the ballot paper without delay into the box of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote and then come out. No voter will be allowed to remain in the polling compartment longer than is reasonably necessary for casting his vote.

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

"After the voter comes out of the polling compartment having voted for the State Legislative Assembly, he will again have to give his identity slip to another pair of clerks, who will hand over to the voter a ballot paper for the Parliamentary constituency. The voter will be given a ballot paper and he has to go inside the polling compartment for the Parliamentary constituency and cast his vote in the same manner as he voted for the State Assembly. He should vote promptly, not take much time and leave.

"It will be seen that to save time, labour and expenses of all concerned, the voting for the State Assembly and the House of the People will be in the same polling station. The boxes for the State Legislative Assembly are in chocolate and the boxes for the Parliamentary constituency in olive green. This facilitates sorting out the boxes.

2-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES

"The majority of constituencies are single member constituencies. But in some cases where a seat is reserved for Harijans or Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis), the general scheme is that there are two members constituencies. The voter will be given two ballot papers instead of one in such constituencies. The voter is required by law not to give both the votes to the same candidate. If he does so, one of his votes will be rejected. The voter may give his two votes to any two different candidates, whether they are candidates for general seats or reserved seats. He may, if he wishes, give his two votes to two Harijan candidates or two candidates for general seats, or he may give one vote to a candidate for a general seat and one vote to a candidate for a reserved seat.

COMMON SYMBOL

"Every party which is contesting a large number of seats has been given a common symbol for all its candidates. A party which has put up two candidates in a double member constituency, i.e. one for general seat and one for reserved seat, will have the same symbol for both its candidates with this difference, namely that the symbol on the box of the candidate for the reserved seat will have large black circle round it. To give an example, if a party has the cart, as its symbol, then that party's candidate for the general seat will have the label "cart" on his box and that party's Harijan or Adivasi candidate will have the same symbol 'cart' but with a large black circle round it. This will facilitate voting by the voter who wishes to give both his votes to candidates of the same party.

"It is an offence punishable by law for a voter to take a ballot paper out of voting station fraudulently instead of putting it in the box of a candidate. If the Presiding Officer has reason to believe that any person is doing so he may search the voter and arrest him. It is also an offence to remove or open or interfere with a ballot box or fraudulently to put into any ballot box anything other than a ballot paper."

Defamation Application Dismissed

SURAT, Nov. 10 (UPI): The Additional First Class Magistrate of Bulsar has rejected the defamation application filed by Mr. Ghanshayambhai Patel, Secretary, Bulsar Branch of the Pramrajya Parishad, and has refused to issue summons against Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister of Bombay.

Refused Ticket: Quits Congress

JALGAON, Nov. 10 (H.S.): Mr. Hiralal Kalyani, M.L.A., who had applied for a Congress ticket and was refused the same by the M.P.C.C. as well as the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress, has tendered the resignation of the primary membership of the Congress.

Atlantic Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS PARIS, Nov. 10 (UPI-AFP): The Western Big-Three Foreign Ministers have decided to hold the next meeting of the Atlantic Council in Paris on November 24, it was learned here today.

ELECTIONS IN U.P. ON FEB 28

Rajendra Prasad's Directive

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (PTI): Parliamentary constituencies in five more States, namely West Bengal Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU, Madhya Bharat and Mysore, have been called upon by President Rajendra Prasad to elect members to the House of the People before February 15, 1952, the date recommended by the Election Commission.

The President's writ specified February 28, 1952 as the date by which members are to be elected from the following five hilly areas of U P: (1) Dehra Dun district cum Bijnor District (northwest) cum Saharanpur District (west); (2) Garhwal District (West) cum Tehri Garhwal District cum Bijnor District (North); (3) Garhwal District (East) cum Moradabad District (northeast); (4) Almora District (Northeast); and (5) Naini Tal District cum Almora District (Southwest) cum Bareilly District (North).

Separate notifications issued by the Central Government today fixed the following dates for the various stages of Parliamentary elections in the five states. Last date for nominations—West Bengal November 19, Madhya Bharat, November 20, Mysore, November 21, U P and PEPSU, November 25.

Scrutiny of nominations: West Bengal—Santipur, Calcutta Southeast and Calcutta southwest, November 26 and all other Parliamentary constituencies, November 21.

Madhya Bharat and Mysore, November 23; U P November 27 and PEPSU December 1.

The Governors of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and the Rajpramukhs of Mysore, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU are expected to issue similar writs today, calling upon the Assembly constituencies to elect members to the State Legislative Assemblies.

The State Governments would also issue today notifications specifying the dates for the various stages of elections on the same pattern as for Parliamentary elections which will be held simultaneously with the State Assembly elections.

KHER NOT OUT TO BECOME B.P.C.C. BOSS

Single Change In Congress List

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE news appearing in a section of the press that Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee will be replaced by Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, who will lay down his office after the elections, was described by a high Congress source in Bombay as mere "kite flying and wishful thinking."

The same source pointed out that but for a single exception, that of Mr. B. A. Dalal, who had been recommended for a seat to the State Legislature, the entire Congress list had been left unchanged by the Central Election Board.

News had just reached Congress House today that the results of the nomination for the Worli—Prabhadevi Constituency were declared and Dr. M. M. Birje, the original Congress candidate, had been retained.

Dr. D. P. Divgi will now contest the Dongri-Umarkhadi seat as a Congress candidate in the place of Mr. Purshottam Thakker. This was ample proof said the same source, that Mr. S. K. Patil's recommendations had met with the final approval of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Central Election Board.

FALSE CLAIM

Mr. Shantilal Shah a member of the Central Election Board, in a letter to the press today has characterised as false the claim of Messrs. Faidali Jaferbhai H. R. Pardiwalla and Purushottam Thaker that they were offered seats for the State Legislature. Mr. Shah has made it clear that at no time during the deliberations of the Board had it been suggested that seats should be offered to these candidates.

Mr. Kher, it was learnt from reliable sources today, was contemplating a retired life after relinquishing the Chief Ministership, which he held for six long years.

It is also known that Mr. Kher holds Mr. Patil in high esteem and would therefore not take up the post of the President of the B.P.C.C. even if he were offered it. It is also pointed out that Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister and member of the Congress Working Committee feels that it was Mr. Patil who built the present of the Congress House in Bombay. It is no secret that Mr. Morarji Desai vehemently refuted all charges made against Mr. Patil before Mr. Nehru by his political adversaries.

This high Congress source told our reporter today that most of those who did not want Mr. Patil in Bombay's Congress "gadi" were those who did not gain their ends because of Mr. Patil being a rigid disciplinarian. Finally, the source said, that there was no quarrel between Mr. Patil and Mr. Nehru who was convinced that none of the charges levelled against the former could be sustained by his detractors.

Abdul Quayum Khan Declared Elected

KARACHI, Nov. 10 (UPI): Premier of the North-west Frontier Province, Abdul Quayum Khan was today declared elected unopposed in two constituencies. His rivals' nomination papers for both the constituencies were rejected on legal grounds.

Provincial general elections in the Frontier Province are due to begin in the third week of this month.

Meanwhile, according to reports current here, the two opposition parties, the Jinnah Awami League and the Red Shirt group which are led respectively by Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy who is banned from entering the Frontier Province and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is now in jail, have merged forces against the official Muslim League Party.

BHARGAVA'S NOMINATION ACCEPTED

3 DAYS FOR COMPROMISE

AMBALA, Nov. 10 (PTI).

DR. GOPICHAND BHARGAVA, was yesterday declared duly nominated as an independent candidate from two constituencies in Karnal. He has not severed his connection with the Congress and yet he filed his nomination as an independent.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda on behalf of the All India Congress and Dr. Bhargava, however, continued to be in touch with each other.

November 12 being the last day for withdrawal of nominations Mr. Nanda and Dr. Bhargava have only three days more to settle this major uncertainty in Punjab politics. If he decides to leave the Congress or the Congress expels him, he is expected to make a bold bid to recapture the Punjab Ministry and end the President's rule. His followers claim he can still command a majority in the present Punjab Assembly.

AMRITSAR:—Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh during his six hours halt here yesterday addressed three meetings and held talks with local Sangh workers.

He also visited the Golden Temple before leaving for Jullundur.

Reds Released

BHAGALPUR—Seven Communist security prisoners lodged in Bhagalpur Camp Jail were released here on Tuesday last under orders of the State Government.

It is reported that they propose to contest the elections to the State Assembly.

Party Of Profiteers

BARODA:—Prof. Ranga, President of the Bharat Krishak Lok Party urged here last evening at a public meeting that the people should not vote for the Congress "as it had degenerated into an organisation black-marketeers and profiteers".

By voting for his own party Prof. Ranga added: "they would establish a Khedut-Kethamazdoor Raj" in the place of what he called the "permit-dar and licence-dar raj".

Mr. Ranga thought that the national plan published by the National Planning Commission was mere window dressing and would not be put into effect, because the Nehru Government would not succeed in attracting the required five-hundred crores of foreign capital to India.

PATNA: The Forward Bloc will contest 82 out of 330 Assembly seats to the Bihar Assembly and twelve seats to the House of People from the State, Pandit Sheelbhadra Yajee, Deputy Chairman of th eparty announced here yesterday.

The election manifesto of the All India Forward Bloc (Yaice Group) released here yesterday declared that if the party were returned to power it would schap the present Constitution of India and frame a new one through a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise.

It described the present Constitution as a "new charter of slavery designed to perpetuate the domination of the Indian bourgeoisie" and framed by an "undemocratic and unrepresentative" Constituent Assembly.

LUCKNOW: The last date for filing nominations in Uttar Pradesh for election to U. P. Legislative Assembly and the House of People from the State will be November 24 it is reliably learnt.

The date for scrutiny will be November 27 and for withdrawal November 29.

The dates of polling have not yet been finally fixed.

The Selection Committee of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party announced here yesterday a list of 181 candidates for the U P Legislative Assembly and 22 for the House of People from the State.

The list for the House of People includes Acharya Kripalani (Fyzabad District, northwest), Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani (Gorakhpur District central) and Mr Shibbanlal Saksena (Gorakhpur District north).

Two other women nominees contesting for the House of People are Mrs. Kamala Srivastava and Mrs. Proyamvada Devi. The list includes names of two Harijans and one Muslim.

The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party would not set up candidates against Prime Minister Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Mr. Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal a spokesman of the party said here.

GAUHATI: The Parliamentary Committee of the Assam Socialist Party last night announced the names of sixty-four out of seventy-one Socialist Party candidates who will seek election to the State Assembly.

INDIAN NATION IS INDUSTRIOUS

Cheng Chen-Toh's Tribute

GWALIOR, Nov. 10 (PTI).

MR. CHENG CHEN-TOH, leader of the Chinese Cultural Mission, said here yesterday that the object of the mission was to consolidate and further develop the friendship between the two ancient countries.

Addressing a meeting here Mr. Cheng Chen said that "neither the high range of the Himalayas nor the wide span of the China Sea and the Indian Ocean have prevented the cultivation of this friendship nor the intrigues and invasions of the imperialists have stopped it".

Living together on the same continent in the present eventful century we all desire the development and prosperity of our peoples and the peace and security of our continent. In order to achieve these, it is imperative that the traditional friendship between our two nations should be strengthened".

"We have been here for only less than a fortnight, but with the enthusiasm and the understanding with which you receive us, we are fully assured that we will be able to accomplish our task", he said.

Industriousness

He said that the land the monuments they saw on their way here both impressed them deeply as the embodiment of the wisdom and industriousness of the Indian people. It is this wisdom and this industriousness, rather than anything else, we believe, that makes a people a great people, and nation a great nation".

Concluding Mr. Cheng Chen quoted the words of their chairman Mao Tse-Tung who had said at the celebration of the Indian National Day this year in Peking: "The Indian nation is a great nation, the Indian people are a great people. There has been good friendship between the two nations of China and India, and between the two peoples of China and India for thousands of years. We hope that the nations of China and India will continue their close relationship, working for peace"

DEVELOP C'WEALTH TERRITORIES

Lord Mayor's Call

LONDON, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Leslie Boyce, yesterday called on the Government to develop the Commonwealth and empire countries—"potentially the richest territories on the face of the earth".

Sir Leslie, London's first Australian Lord Mayor, was addressing distinguished guests at the 450th annual banquet in the Guild Hall at the beginning of the new Mayor's term.

Turning to the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, he said: "within our family of free nations which has found—in loyalty to common ideals—a bond stronger than treaties and arms, and whose reserves of spiritual strength are inexhaustible, there lie potentially the richest territories on the face of the earth.

"Once developed, what riches they could pour in the lap of a hungry world".

QUETTA MUSLIM LEAGUE OFFICE SEALED

Fear Of Trouble

KARACHI, Nov. 10 (PTI):—The District Magistrate of Quetta yesterday sealed the office of the Provincial Muslim League in Quetta and posted police to guard it.

Press reports from Quetta said "the action is being taken as a precaution against any possible breach of peace in the town, which might result from the rift in the Baluchistan Muslim League and the formation of two parallel parties after the recent League elections in Baluchistan.

The reports neither gave any details of the rift nor the respective strength of the two parallel parties.

FIGHT FOR IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Churchill's Government may renounce any part of the international tariff agreements that may be prejudicial to Empire trade.

The Conservative Party's election manifesto did not specifically refer to repudiation of any sections in tariff agreements, but declared "To foster commerce within the Empire we shall maintain imperial preference. In our home markets the Empire producer will have a place second only to the home producer".

Lord Balfour, important member of the Tory Party, said Torquay is dead and can be put away in the same cemetery as the remains of Geneva, Havana and Annecy".

At the Torquay tariff conference, which ended in April, 150 separate Trade Agreements were signed. The defenders of Empire trade ruthlessly attacked the conference, because they said, it was designed to wreck the Imperial Preference.

By retaining imperial preference and other devises the Tories expect to protect the textile workers of Lancashire and engineers of the Black Country (British industrial area) against the oncoming sweep of ruthless and cut-throat competition from products of Germany and Japan, "manufactured by workers whose condition of life we shall not for a moment tolerate in this country"

Jap Coalmen's Strike

TOKYO, Nov. 10: An estimated 230,000 Japanese coal workers today began a 72-hour strike for higher wages.

Similar intermittent strikes have been disrupting Japanese industry for 11 days.

The mine-owners today collectively proposed new increased wage scales.

The Japanese Government announced today that rice rationing will not end before October, 1952, instead of next April as they had originally intended.

Ex-Minister Quits Muslim League

DACCA, Nov. 10 (PTI): Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, former Minister of undivided Bengal whose appointment as Pakistan's Ambassador to Burma was cancelled recently, is the sixth member to resign from the Muslim League Parliamentary Party this week.

It is understood that they will form a separate bloc in the Assembly.

D IVETIA ON MANUEL WORK

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10 (UPI): Mr. Harsidhbhai Divetia, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujerat University wished to be born fifty years later so that he could join the "Shrama Yajna" (manual work) carried on by the students and organised by Gujerat students' Congress.

Addressing the students who partook in the manual labour at Vallabh Vidyanagar at Anand on completion of a week's programme, Mr. Divetia said he was glad to see the noble example of a combination of social service with acquisition of knowledge. Although India, he said, was a country comprising mainly of villages, there was no contact between the cities and villages and this was the main defect in our modern education.

Egyptians Being Kidnapped

CHARGES AGAINST BRITISH

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (UPA.

Egypt charged on Friday night that the British were kidnapping Egyptian villagers at gunpoint and compelling them to work at British bases in the disputed Suez Canal zone.

An Interior Ministry communique quoted the charges of a number of Egyptians who said that they had been seized, or seen others taken away by British troops.

One report said that ten Egyptians were forced to work at the British camp at Moskar and were on hunger strike, protesting against the British action.

Egyptian Socialist leader Mr. Ahmed Hussain, one of the pioneers of the "liberation movement," told the Press Trust of India here last night that Egypt would emulate India in the campaign to expel British forces of occupation from this country, writes M. Sivaram PTI correspondent in Cairo.

"After India, we Egyptians will show Britain and the world how an unarmed nation can defeat a well-armed and powerful enemy", he declared.

Civilization In Danger

BOMBAY EDITOR'S READING

INDORE, Nov. 10 (UPI): Mr. H. R. Mahajani, editor of 'Loksatta' Bombay, stated here today that civilization was in danger under the tyranny of the governing classes all over the world.

Mr. Mahajani, who was delivering his presidential address at the Madhya Bharat Sahitya Sammelan, said that the governing classes no more confined themselves to the protection of life and property of the subjects, but was encroaching upon every field of human life. In the name of welfare of the society, freedom of thought and expression was trampled upon. He pointed out the Press Law in India, for instance.

TROOPS TRANSPORT TO SUEZ

LONDON, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Lord De Lesle and Dudley, Britain's new Air Minister, said here last night that since the crisis in Egypt, Royal Air Force transport command had flown 10,000 troops, 350 vehicles and guns many tons of special stores into the Canal Zone.

He was addressing the Air Public Relations Association. He paid tribute to all who had taken part in the operation and said: "It has been a true test of training, efficiency and constant readiness at all levels. It has meant planning, exceeding hard work, splendid discipline and great keenness."

IKE PREFERRED TO TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI-AFP): A Gallup Poll carried out among the journalists and Editors of the local American newspapers showed that a majority of persons questioned believed in a victory of President Truman in the next presidential elections. Thirty per cent of the same declared, however, that they would prefer Gen. Eisenhower as President, 27 per cent favoured Senator Robert Taft and only 8.50 per cent President Truman. The rest gave the names of various politicians.

Committee For Coal On Railways

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (PTI): The Railway Ministry has set up a committee to examine the various factors which affect the supply distribution, reserve stocks and consumption of various grades of coal on Railways.

The committee's Chairman will be Shri D C Driver of Messrs. Mancelli and Barry, Ltd., Calcutta

HARIJAN-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

(Continued From Page 13)

any constituency and otherwise not disqualified, says the Election Commissioner, Madras, in a communication to the returning officers in the state.

An under-trial prisoner, he adds, can sign the nomination paper under the ordinary jail rules and get it presented by his proper or seconder.

Saurashtra And Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10 (PTI): The Congress Central Election Board has announced the names of Congress candidates for three constituencies from Saurastra and Gujarat which were kept pending. They are:

1. Hoiar district, Kalyanpur Constituency; Kalyansi Harji Vasant (Gen);

2. Sor District—Patan Veraval Constituency: Motilal Gordhandas Joshi (Ben);

3. Mehsana District—Kheralu Constituency Shankerji Khodaji Thakore (Gen).

Mrs. S. P. Jain was elected President of the organisation for the fourth time in succession.

Socialist-Harijan Alliance

NASIK, Nov. 10 (HS): The Socialist Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation will jointly contest 120 seats out of the total number of 143 Assembly seats in Maharashtra, in accordance with the recent electoral alliance made by the two parties, it is learnt here. The final list of the candidates will be announced on Nov. 12.

Congress Unconcerned

POONA, Nov. 10 (UPI). Congress circles in Maharashtra appear to be unconcerned about the election alliance between the Socialists and the Scheduled Castes Federation.

Shri B. S. Hiray president of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee who arrived here today from Pandharpur, when asked whether the alliance would affect Congress chances in Maharashtra said that he did not think much about the alliance.

Gadgil To Tour Maharashtra

POONA, Nov. 10 (UPI): The Congress organisational machinery in Maharashtra is being steadily geared for election activities.

The Central Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who would be contesting as a Congress candidate for the House of the People from the Poona Central Constituency, will undertake an election tour of four Maharashtra districts (East and West Khandesh and North and South Satara) from 12th to 24th of November. Mr. Gadgil will also pay a visit to his home constituency.

Joint Reception To Ambedkar

BOMBAY, Nov 10 (UPI): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who will arrive in Bombay on November 20 will be given a joint reception by the state Socialist Party and the Scheduled Castes' Federation.

In addition of the 27 reserved seats for the State Assembly and 4 for the House of People, the state Scheduled Castes' Federation will be contesting 14 general seats, mostly in Maharashtra for the Assembly.

The two reserved seats for the Assembly from the city will be contested by Mr. B. C. Kamle (Lowgrove-Pinchpokli) and Mr. R. D. Bhandare (Naigum-Worli). Mr. H. K. Patel will run for the House of People from Ahmedabad from the reserved constituency and Dr. Ambedkar from Bombay.

Triangular Contest In Baroda

BARODA, Nov. 10 (HS): A keen triangular contest is expected for the Parliamentary seat from the Baroda district constituency. The Congress has nominated Mrs. Hansa Mehta, vice-Chancellor of the M.S. University of Baroda, for this seat. She will be opposed by the Socialist candidate Mr. Hari Gokhale, Secretary of the Baroda Socialist Party, and Mr. Bhailalbhai Patel, a Khedut Sangh nominee.

Prithvi Singh As Independent

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 10 (HS): Mr. Prithvi Singh, the former revolutionary and a Congress worker, has decided to contest the forthcoming general elections from Bhavnagar constituency as an independent candidate, it is understood. He is likely to be supported by the Communist Party.

SIX M. I. G.S DESTROYED

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Fifth Air Force announced today that six MIGs were destroyed, two probably destroyed and seventeen damaged in the week which ended yesterday for the loss of one 'thunderjet'.

Munshi's Spot Study Of Drought Areas

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, said here today that conditions in the drought-affected villages of Rajasthan and Saurastra were very bad.

Mr. Munshi, who arrived in Bombay today after an extensive tour of scarcity areas in these states, told the P.T.I. that every effort would be made by Government to minimise the sufferings of people living in those areas.

A large number of villages on the border of Pakistan might have to be supplied with water by tankers, he said.

In the "bhil" areas in Rajasthan, which he visited Mr. Munshi said the purchasing power was very low on account of lack of work in fields. They would have to be provided with work at least till next July.

In Saurashtra, relief work in two affected divisions of Jalwad and Gohilwad had already begun. A number of camps for cattle would also be opened in these parts, he said.

Mr. Munshi will leave for Delhi tomorrow and return again on November 15 on his way to Rome.

Poona 'Varsity 1st & 2nd M. B. B. S.

POONA, Nov. 10 (UPI): The results of the first and second MBBS and MSc (Agri.) examinations held by the University of Poona in October, 1951 were declared on Saturday.

The following candidates were declared successful:—

First MBBS:—Pass Nos. 7 8 12 13 15 19 20 21 25 27 28 32 33 38 40 41 42 and 43.

Second MBBS.—Pass Nos. 1 2 3 4 5 8 10 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 and 21.

MSc. (Agri.) by papers and thesis combined; Nos. 1 2 4 5 and 6. The result of candidate No. 3 is held in reserve.

Hind Mazdoor Sabha's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Nov. 10: The Socialist-controlled Hind Mazdoor Sabha today asked its affiliated unions to emphasise to their employers to desirability of spreading over six days the forty hours a week now decided upon by the State Government to meet the power shortage in the city.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Previous Closing	43 56
Today's Opening	41 56
Difference	—200
Today's Closing	41 [illegible]
Difference	—[illegible]

City Markets

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

It being a teji mandi settlement session and professionals having large interest, the local market moved up today.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 184-4 and advanced at Rs. 184-12 on active buying and steadied at Rs. 184-10. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 185-2 and spot bullion was quoted at Rs. 184-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107-10 and firmed up at Rs. 107-14. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108-5 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-4. Budlee difference of Silver was annas twelve while Gold was at par.

After the declaration of option rights there was increased short covering which advanced quotations and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	..... Rs.	185	2	0
Forward	.....	185	4	0
Ready Gold	.....	108	9	0
Forward	.....	108	4	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes. The general feeling was better and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs 1,867-8 while Burma Corporations were firm at Rs. 3-2.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 10

The local Produce market was quiet with limited business. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 220 and after declining at Rs. 217-8 steadied at Rs. 218-8.

Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality new	.....	41	0 0
Madras	.....	41	8 0
Bold new	.....	39	12 0
December-January	....	40	12 0
LINSEED			
Ready	.....	39	6 0
October-November	....	39	6 0
February-March	.....	39	8 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	.....	44	0 0
May delivery	.....	218	8 0
OILS			
Groundnuts local	....	72	0 0
Upcountry R. R.	.....	23	0 0
November	.....	22	11 0
December	.....	22	8 0
January	.....	22	7 0
Linseed oil	.....	22	4 0
Castorseed oil	.....	25	0 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	1	0
150 D. Ready Japan	5	0	6
120 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Box Nov.	1011		
150 D. Box Dec.	1023		

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Nov. 9: The market made a better showing but prices changes were narrow as many traders preferred no to alter commitments prior to the weekened. Wall Street was a major influence with internationals leading the remainder of the market higher. Suez continued to improve. Gold shares were a good market along with British and Belgian shares. German bonds eased. The five per cent loan was slightly higher in another wise dull and easier rentes market.

BRUSSELS: Most sections followed a similar trend to overseas markets notably London, improvements were led by Union Miners as well as Augree Marimaye and Arbed Spot market features included firmness of colonials. Steadiness of electriticies and metals.

Spot market features included firmness of colonials. Steadiness of electriticies and metals.

AMSTERDAM: Persistent capital issues rumours caused weakness in unilever which closed around 199 after seeing 198 compared with the previous close of 208-7/8. Oils also were were weak and around three points down. Aku improved modestly pending further details of the convertible bond issue. Other sections including guilder loans were slightly weaker especially Indonesians. Dollar values with heavy premium 11-3/4 per cent and the turnover of certificates at 783.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES SOAR

Gains In Stocks Also

NEW YORK, November 9 (UPA).

COTTON, prices rocketted ten dollars per bale today for the second session in a row. Nearby December hit 43.73 cents per pound, getting within 166 points of 45.39 the ceiling price.

Thursday's astoundingly low Government crop estimate remained the dominent influence. Orders flooded the market from all directions, including foreign interests, domestic mills, commission houses and badly mauled short interests.

Dealers estimated the unsatisfied demand for contracts at close at upwards of 100,000 bales.

The drop of over 1,000,000 in the estimate appeared more bullish as traders analyzed the figure. A lower December report was considered a strong possibility because of rains, sleet and subfreezing temperatures after November 1. This increased the trade's anxiety over the supply and demand situation.

Despite Friday's rise ring observers commented on the "utter lack" of hedge selling, but after close it was felt that southern offerings would increase if the market reaches the ceiling price. A good part of Friday's demands from mills and dealers represented covering on fears that they might be "boxed in" if futures reach the ceiling price.

As a result of lower American crop promise, the International Cotton Advisory Committee today revised downward its estimate on world production. They placed the overall output this year between 33,000,000 and 33,500,000 bales as against 36,000,000 bales estimated earlier in the year.

The market opened up 200 point limit and remained fastened there to the close. Unable to buy, nearby months' demand shifted to later months with the general market closing up 200 points on all positions.

The following were the closings with the price range:—

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	— —	— —	— —	44.65
Dec	43.73	43.73	43.73	43.73
March	43-56	43.56	43.56	43.56
May	43.30	43.30	43.30	43.30
July	42.58	42.58	42.58	42.58
Oct.	41.00	41.04	41.04	41.04
Dec.	39.89	40.74	39.73	40.74
March	39.50	40.72	39.50	40.72
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	— —	— —	— —	43.40
Dec.	43.75	43.75	43.50	43.75
March	43.55	43.55	43.35	43.55
May	43.30	43.30	43.20	43.30
July	42.65	42.65	42.60	42.65
Oct.	41.10	41.10	40.25	41.10
Dec.	40.50	40.85	40.40	40.85
March	40.00	40.80	40.00	40 80

U. S. MARKETS CLOSED ON NOVEMBER 12.

The major security and commodity markets will be closed throughout the United States on Monday, November 12, in observance of Armistice Day.

Canadian markets, which habitually close for Armistice Day holiday, will remain open this year on Monday, because the actual holiday fall on Sunday.

British markets will operate as usual.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks closed sharply higher today although gains were pared in the last hour.

Industrials soared to the highest level in three months. Rails also made good gains. Oils did well. Rails, Chemicals, aircrafts, steel and motors were firm.

The volume of sales was 1,470,000 shares.

Of 1,134 issues traded, 756 advanced, 176 declined and 203 remained unchanged. Ten set new highs and 14 slipped to new lows.

Curb sales totalled 410,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol. 2,660,000.

NEW YORK PEPPER

Settlement of the dock strike here proved to be a "shot in the arm" for the pepper trade Friday.

Following the long-shoremen's decision to return to their jobs, grinders went scurrying out seeking "cheap" pepper.

Instead they found, however, a market a slighly higher.

Some dealers reported black pepper changed hands at do 1.67 per pound.

The commodity for November shipment was priced at dol. 1.55 per pound ex-dock.

It was revealed that invitations to bid on 210,000 pounds of black pepper had been issued by the Quartermaster.

The bids will open December 6th 1951. This procurement is for the U. S. Army and Air Force.

TIN PRICES

Spot tin was today quoted at 102 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section, both November and December deliveries were quoted at 118.50 cents per pound.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, (UPA): The price of silver remained unchanged at 88 cents per ounce on the New York market today.

NEW YORK COPRA

There were no offerings of copra on the New York market today. The rate quoted was dol. 170 per short ton, nom, cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted 12-1/4 cents asked.

U. S. STEEL PRICE

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, (UPA): The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today: High 40-1/2, Low 40, Close 40-1/4.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Nov. 9 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 580 Francs per gram.

WOOL TRADE AND STOCKPILING

BRADFORD, Nov. 9 The wool trade agreed that the government's decision to reduce stock piling as a means of reducing its adverse trade balance will not apply to wool.

The latter comes entirely from within the sterling area.

However, details of official plan to buy some 200,000 bales of dominion wool on government account has not been disclosed to the trade

Chicago Wheat Prices

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (UPA): Grains continued to draw support from rising cotton prices today.

The government crop report expected late Friday caused considerable short covering.

Closing prices were: WHEAT—5-8 to 1-1/4 higher; Rye 3/4 to 1-1/4 higher: soybeans, 2-1/2 to four and five-eighths higher.

U.S. Control On Sulphur

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (UPA): Government clamped inventory controls on sulphur today in a move to prevent hoarding and stretch the tight supplies of the vital mineral.

National Production Authority ordered industrial users to limit their sulphur stocks to 25 day's supply. Firms having larger supply on hand are not required to dispose of the excess.

Small users for whom a single delivery is sufficient for several months were exempted from the restriction. But they cannot reorder until they are down to the 25-day supply level.

LONDON MARKETS

PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Nov. 9 (UPA): The pepper market was slightly easier with sellers of Malabar asking 1,210/- for November shipment compared to 1,220/-.

Singapore asked for white 12/6 instead of 12/3 and black remained unchanged at 10/3 shipping weight.

TIN PRICES

The tin market remained steady with a turnover of 120 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Spot was down 25 to 993-3/4 and three months was down 3-1/2 to 962-3/4

Closing prices included:

SPOT — buyers, 992-1/2; sellers, 995; business 995.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 962-1/2; sellers, 963; business at 965 to 962-1/2.

SETTLEMENT — 995.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 70 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT — buyers, 992½; sellers, 995; business nil.

THREE MONTHS — buyers, 962½; sellers, 963; business 963 to 962.

MERCURY PRICES

Mercury prices remained unchanged at 73-1/2 pounds sterling for 20 flasks or over but 73-3/4 pounds sterling for smaller orders.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged at 77 pence per cunce in the London market today.

RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT — 44, 44½.

December 43-3/4, 44 business 44.

Jan./March 43½, 43-3/4, business 43-1/2,

April/June 42-1/4, 42-1/2 business 42½ to 42-3/4.

July/Sept. 41, 41-1/4, business 41.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Slightly better sentiment was noted today in almost all sections on renewed buying and the volume of business was moderate. Government Securities were unchanged.

Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 92-9 s lot, 4 per cent loan 1960-70 106-6 s lot.

BANKS: United India 4-15.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15-12, Kesoram 23-4.

COALS: Bengal 557 s o lot, Bhulanbararee 15-10 ex div.) ct. Guzadaar Kaora 8, New Manbhoom 21.

JUTES: Ganges 118 s lot, India 162, National 30-6, New Central 297, Nudea 63, Orient 256 sl.

ENGINERING: Indian Iron 29-10, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-10, Saran Eng. 9-7.

MISCELLANEOUS: Isurma Corp. 2-15, Indian Copper 2-12, Assam Bengal Cement 6-5, Sone Valley Cement 6-10, B.I. Corpn. 10-3, Jardine Henderson 150 s o l. Metal Box 20-9, British Burma Petrol 1-8, Indo-Burma Petrol 55, Northern India Oil 7-12, Shree Gopal Paper 15-4, Assam Saws 7-2.

TEAS: Bishnauth 41-8 ct.

CALCULATING SUGAR PRICES

KANPUR, Nov 10 (PTI): The Expert Committee appointed by the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture met today at the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, under the chairmanship of Dr. Narayanswami Naidu, member, Indian Tariff Board, to discuss the question of the revision of "Srivastava Scale" for the calculation of sugar prices

The committee discussed the preliminary steps that were to be taken for the revision of the scale and decided that in order to base their conclusions, they should at least examine the cost of production of 49 sugar factories in various regions.

They have selected the factories on random sampling basis. This work will take at least two months and will be undertaken by officers of the Central Ministry of Finance. After getting these materials the Committee will meet again for further discussions.

Jute Prospects Brighten

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10 (PTI): The Trade estimate here places the actual yield of Pakistani jute crop in 1951-52 near 73 lakh bales, although the official estimate of the yield is 63,31,000 bales.

An allocation of 25 lakh bales of Pakistani raw jute to India, under Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement, added to her own bumper jute crop of 40 lakh bales is thought to be sufficient to meet the needs of the industry working 48 hours a week from December 10, according to trade circles here.

The industry's optimism is further enhanced by an expected fall in the prices of Pakistani jute whose offtake by the continental industry is likely to be of a reduced volume in the coming months because of the latter's well-stocked position.

The jute industry is however, worried over transport bottle-neck impeding its full-swing work.

A high power committee, set up by the Union Government, is trying to plan transport in the coming months. Special efforts are being made to allocate wagons among jute, tea and foodgrains.

Economising Railways' Coal Consumption

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10: For a number of years, during debates on the railway budget in the Indian Legislature, the annual coal bill of railways has come in for frequent mention and sometimes for criticism.

It has been the intention of the Government of India to arrange for a full examination of the various factors which affect the supply, distribution, reserve stocks and consumption of various grades of coal on railways by an expert committee. The Ministry for Railways has accordingly set up a committee to cary out a thorough investigation in the matter.

Export Restrictions On Oil Cloth Relaxed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has ben decided to allow the export of cotton refine cloth and oil cloth for the period July-December, 1951, by manufacturers only upto 20 per cent of their production for the year January-June 1951, according to a notification issued here on Thursday by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports.

MACHINE TOOL BOTTLENECK

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, (UPA): Defence Mobilizer Charles Wilson said on Friday that new peace proposals must be backed by military might but that arms production is threatened by machine tool bottleneck.

Wilson was addressing the Executives Club of Chicago and said there was no inconsistency in the peace proposal made at Paris and need to step up military production.

He said: "It was my personal belief if this new approach to disarmament has a chance of acceptance, it is because of our growing strength. From half experience we know that Moscow is not impressed with the velvet glove unless i tencloses a mailed fist."

Wilson said that the machine tool bottleneck developed because a "great number of most important jobs come to production stage at about the same time." He said the industry must help solve shortage by substituting machine tools which currently are being used for civilian production

Turco-Bulgarian Border Closed

LONDON, Nov. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Ankara Radio said last night the Turkish Authorities had closed the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier because the Bulgarians had refused to readmit 126 gypsies, who had entered Turkey with forged documents.

Talking of Books—

HOW VICTORIANS LOOKED AT PERSIA

PERSIA AND THE VICTORIANS By Marzieh Gail. (George Allen and Unwin).

COMING from the pen of a gifted authoress of half-Persian, half-American origin, here is a delightful book of amusing little anecdotes and curiosities of literature, which may well be described as a fascinating symbol of the marriage of East and West.

The writer's Persian ancestry peeps through every pen-portrait she presents of royalties and their entourage, courtiers, diplomats, ambassadors from both the hemispheres and of linguists and scholars who have adorned the pages of oriental literature.

Investigating the relations between Iran and England in Victorian times, particularly in the realm of letters, she takes the reader with her to vast unexplored regions of literary lore of both the countries. Her reading is wide and varied and her diction sparkles with that wit and humour which one has learnt to associate with the Persian people. With such a readable book demonstrating the fellowship of learning and oneness of the culture of East and West, one cannot help thinking that the poet who sang "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet", and that too, in the days of Queen Victoria and Fitzgerald, must have been dreadfully devoid of imagination and that sense of fellow-feeling and human unity which is the very essence of poetry. But Rudyard Kipling was no mean poet. Nor was he incapable of visualizing a common meeting ground for East and West. He however, happened to be a poet of an imperialistic age and wrote what he thought would have a powerful appeal for those who believed they were adding to the prowess and glory of their mother-country by pursuing their imperialistic policies. The pity of it was that he was thereby unwittingly doing untold harm to the very empire he was glorifying. Those who made his verse their catch-word ignored the lines that followed:

"Oh! East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet;
Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat:
But there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face
Though they come from the ends of the earth!"

To revert to the book under review. The impact of Iran affected Victorian scholars in a variety of ways. In Edward Browne, for instance, "We have a scholar the most creative part of whose output derived from Persian sources. In others, for example, Borrow, Arnold, Burton (and overseas, Emerson and Thoreau), the influence is present in varying degrees, and sometimes subjective, sometimes objective or tangential. With Emerson Persian thought is an integral part of the writer's philosophy, the writer delightfully finding it revelatory of himself. Other creative personalities such as Arnold, merely relay such Persian influence as came their way; Borrow apparently contented himself with adding the language to his already magpie collection, and Burton, in direct contrast with Emerson, used Persian forms to dismiss his own views.

French Of Asia

The fact that during the nineteenth century two such peoples as the British and the Iranis became psychologically inter-active, is, as the authoress points out, of great importance at the present moment in the development of world peace and world community in as much as the combined cultures influence varied populations—the Persians, "The French of Asia", constituting geographically as well as culturally a salient link between East and West.

How intensive and comprehensive has been the study of the theme of this book and what vast vistas of learning and realms of romance and history are opened up for the pilgrim who accompanies her to the shrines of the master minds made famous in the literary history of the two countries may well be illustrated by a few quotations:

"According to James Ross: 'When the great Mogul Acbar, applied to the Pope for a copy of our Scriptures, he asked only for the Tawrit, or Pentateuch, having already, he said, copies of the Psalms and Evagelists in Persian, and this last was what Bishop Walton or some of his coadjutors had got through the Germans. But it is not so well known in Europe that copies of the Zabur, or Psalms were also common at that time in the East, in the Pahlavi dialect, in which Nizami specifically states David to have written them"!

An early nineteenth century link between East and West was John Malcolm who appeared at the Court of Fath'Ali Shah on behalf of the East India Company in 1800, and, who, at the instance of James Mackintosh, the Founder of the Bombay Literary Society, undertook to write the History of Persia. On the occasion of his second audience with the Shah, the conversation was less formal.

"I have heard a report, which I cannot believe, that your King has only one wife".

"No Christian prince can have more", said the Elchee.

"Oh, I know that! but he may have a little lady" (amma kanizaki)

"Our gracious king, George the Third, is an example to his subject of attention to morality and religion in this respect" said the Elchee (who after all was paid to)

The Shah answered "I certainly should not like to be king of such a country"

King's Giant

On the way out stood, against a wall, the king's giant, eight feet tall and broad in proportion and carrying a club to match. Sir John was supposed to be terrified at this apparition but he walked indifferently past. Praised afterward for his sang-froid, he confessed he had taken the giant for wall painting of Rustom the Persian Hercules.

Across the Ocean, Emerson was storing up the wisdom of the ages—including Persia's—for this empty America. A lengthy introduction which he wrote (at Concord, 1864) for the Ticknor and Fields edition of Gladwin's Gulistan shows that he had reached the Persians primarily through Germany, "(the) 300 Persian bards of whose genius Von Hammer Purgstall has given specimens to Germany, we have had only some fragments collected in journals and anthologies".

To Emerson should doubtless go to the credit for first translating lines from 'Umar Khayyam in the United States and for prophesying that the poet was to become better known in the West.

Writing in the 'Atlantic Monthly' for April 1858, he says:

"The seven masters of the Persian Parnassus—Firdousi, Enweri, Nizami, Dschelaleddin, Saadi, Hafiz, and Dschami—have ceased to be empty names; and others, like Feridedin Attar, and Omar Chiam, promise to rise in Western estimation.

Emerson's translation of 'Umar's Ruba'i offers no threat to FitzGerald.

On earth's wide thoroughfares below
Two only men contented go;
Who knows what's right and what's forbid,
And he from whom is knowledge hid.

What liberties orientalist scould take in those days is vividly reflected in the following paragraph in the chapter on "The Old Familiar Juice"

"Taking liberties for one reason or another with Persian authors was nothing new; after all, there was hardly anyone equipped to object. At nineteen, Cowell wrote of suppressing their frequent flights of nonsense and William Jones had approved omission of ideas which would lack respectability when dressed up in a European cloak. According to Thonet, FitzGerald draped Jami in respectability to purify him from any idea which might be incompartible with the Puritanism of the Victorian age. Thonet also coments with much gallicism that while FitzGerald's understanding of Persian is good. 'It is regrettable to have to state that the numerous omissions in his version coincide all too often with those very passages that bristle with difficulties".

Lighter Side

Of the lighter side of this narrative Shah Nasi-ruddin's visit to Queen Victoria in the year 1873 affords a typical illustration.

"One of the Queen's representatives delegated to meet the Shah when he landed was Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Arthur G. Hardgine; this gentleman, in his letter of June 18, 1871, to Colonel Ponsomby is quite candid about the Shah. His view was doubtless not a typical, and was partially explanatory of the Queen's nervousness on receiving the unplumbed sovereign from the wrong side of the planet. To Hardinge the Shah was simply a barbarian. "Nothing", he writes of the landing, "could have been more fovaurable to the desired impression upon the barbaric mind than the multitudinous gaities of harbour and of pier, bunting and gauze floating want only'.....All went well at luncheon, except that the Shah surreptitiously secreted a used thigh bone under the table"

—R. P. M.

Disraelis Maxims

HE who anticipates his century is generally persecuted when living, and is always pilfered when dead.

There is no act of treachery or meanness of which a political party is not capable; for in politics there is no honour.

Read no history, nothing but biography, for that is life without theory.

I think that, ere long, science will again become imaginative—and that, as we become more profound we may become also more credulous.

Next to knowing when to seize an opportunity the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.

It was a grand idea of our kings making themselves sovereigns of the sea. The greater portion of this planet is water; so we at once became a first-rate power.

All the great things have been done by the little nations.

The majority of men exist but do not live.

I have always thought that every woman should marry, and no man.

SMILING SHEAF OF LETTERS

(Continued from Page 4)

(1934, 8 K.B. 345, 351).

In token whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

(Signed) Edwin Doe (Bachelor).
(in the presence of) Tom Clarke
(L. S.)

Retort Courteous

The reply from his lady-love is as follows:—

Dear Edwin.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter containg draft proposal of marriage. Before accepting same I shall be obliged if you will furnish me with further and beter particulars, to wit:—

Am I the first woman you have ever been in love with? If not specify previous attachments, identifying the persons with whom, places where and time during which.....

Are you prepared to give discovery of all documents and letters which are or have been in your possession, custody or power from such persons as are herein before referred to, together with copies and letters passing from you to them, and each of them?

On receipt of the above particulars, I shall give same my consideration and communicate further with you in due course.

ANGELINA ROE (Spinster)

In Verse

Here is another epistle from a much harassed debtor of a philosophic and poetical turn of mind. He writes in verse

To my creditors all these few lines I address
In the hope of their sympathy gaining:
In reply to your notes saying—'Dear Sir, unless.....
My position herewith I'm explaining;
Tho' to pay each one of you all that I owe
Is my honest and fervent intention,
A slight hitch has occurred, as I think you should know.
So the facts of the case I will mention.
It is better by far for a man to come clean
Then I'll state without further preamble:
That my motto in life has been 'neck or nothing'
Since existence itself is a gamble
Tho' I'm sending you NOTHING
Your chance of a cheque
Would, no doubt have been very much stronger
If it were n't for the michievous fact that the NECK,
Of one horse than another was longer"

Editor Regrets

Let me end this by a letter from Wang Chin, Editor of an Asiatic newspaper, who sent the following amusing letter of regret to his contributor.

Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon,

Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet! I kow-tow to thee and beg that of thy graciousness thou mayest grant that I may speak and live—Thy honoured manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its august countenance upon me. With raptures I have pursued it. By the bones of my ancestors, never have I encumbered such wit, such pathos such lofty thought. With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure thou hast sent me, the Emperor would order that it be made the standard of excellence and that none be published except such that equalled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in ten thousand years to equal what thou hast done, I send thy writing back by guarded servant.

Ten thousand times I crave its pardon. Behold! My head is at thy feet and I am but dust.

Thy Servant's servant
Wang Chin
Editor.

(Letters collected by the same contributor appeared in our issue of June 24, 1951, under the caption "Missives and Missiles" where the name of the writer was inadvertantly omitted).

Crop Planning For India

PROBLEM IS INTERLOCKED WITH PRICES

THE Indian agricultural problem is one of planning production for pauper cultivators with too many dependents to maintain on insufficient and low quality land. Where these lands are poor in the sense that even under efficient management they cannot yield a satisfactory standard of living, certain soil-conserving correctives should be planned for adoption by cultivators. Proper crop rotations, suitable fertilisers and cover crops as green manures, should help tomaintain the soil and increase the yields.

BY K.G. SIVASWAMI

An increase in the size of the farm helps to give a better income to the cultivator. Is our objective to develop self-sufficing farms for agricultural families? Crop-planning by millions of small holders will be impossible to work. If Crop-planning is to succeed, the unit of cultivation should be larger, either joint-farming or collective farming for a whole village. Till then central direction can only be advisory and implementation cannot be looked after.

The Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act 1944 provides that Government may prescribe the proportion of food and non-food crops to be grown and prohibit growth of non-food crops. The Madhya Bharat Crop Control Act has a similar provision. Madras has taken powers to prohibit restrict or control cultivation of specified crops. All these Acts have no agency to inspect whether their provisions have been carried out. Their object is only to stress certain broad policies but not to discuss with farmers and fix a plan for each farm according to soils, geography and economic conditions. Neither will it be possible for a Central authority to deal wih every small holder.

The preliminary for successful crop-planning is an effective organisation of cultivators. The best device, if only possible, is to pool all lands and equipment for efficient farming through a single village organisation under the direction of a land manager. This will take its own time.

But during the transition redistribution of lands of owners holding above a certain maximum and those owning bits of land which they let out, themselves mainly living on non-agricultural occupations, should be immediately taken on hand; where joint-farming is not immediately posible, the small peasant who will at least get a 50 p. c. livelihood for a normal family by being given additional land, if any more, (the other half coming from other sources) should be helped by a grant of these excess lands. Such a reform has been undertaken the world over by both the blocks, the U. S. S. R. in S. E. Europe and the U. S. A. in Japan and S. Korea, and by Yugoslavia, which stands midway between the two.

Land-Mindedness

There could be no planning of crops through a non-agricultural holder of tiny bits which could never become a sizeable land, or an absentee-land-holder who has little interest in the land. It is extremely unwise to register big holders as farmers and enforce penalties on them for not maintaining a proper standard of husbandry. The Indian big landholder is ordinarily a rentier and a money lender and has not built up a tradition of land-mindedness.

If the rapid achievement of a larger unit is our purpose, then we should increase the number of small owners where they do not exist now. A tenant-operated farm deteriorates rapidly. A tenant grows generally cash crops, which deplete the soil. He is afraid to put up buildings and fencing for livestock rearing, as he is not sure of his security on the land. He will not invest in manures whose benefit runs over a large period.

If he has money, he will use it on quick-yielding manures or purchase of cattle but never for making improvements on the land. The landlord's lien on the land for rent is so high that no creditor will lend him money. In years of crop failure he sells his chattels and pays rent. In the case of crop-sharers, while the landlord takes a share of the crop at the harvest, he certainly does not take a share of the losses which are not covered by the tenant's share in years of scarcity or failure of crops. Any Government which does not merely profess but has faith in increasing the productivity and conserving the soil will first grant security tenure and fair rents for tenants. This reform, first promised by the Congress, in 1936, not having been fulfilled till 1944, was added in its Election manifesto in 1945, and not having been further carried out even during this period, has now been recently added in the new manifesto at Bangalore in 1951. Bombay in 1937 and Orissa in 1948 enacted beneficient legislation in this respect, but in other States, nothing has been done or where it has been attempted, such legislation has been halting and meagre in solving the problem.

Labour-Consuming Crops

But whatever the nature of farm organisation, joint or individualistic, so long as a surplus population is on the land, the objective should be to introduce labour-consuming instead of land-consuming crops. The production of milk, fruits, and vegetables will give more work to the cultivators family. New developments in the manufacture of whole milk and non-fat powders, butter, cheese and ghee and the preservation of milk help the promotion of the dairy industry. So too preservation, processing and canning of fruits, freezing of vegetables, their processing and de-hydration will give work to many. Maintenance of milk cattle, poultry, goats, pigs, rabbits and fish-rearing in ponds, will use family labour even if the acreage of land is less.

The crops planned should have definite objectives, also from the point of view of the cultivator. They should supply the family needs of the small holders, as grains, grams, gur, vegetables, and fodder for cattle. They should give the maximum produce at minimum cost. The small peasant is his own buyer, his own lawyer, accountant and cashier, grader and processor of his own goods, and his own merchant. In consequence of such multifarious functions, labour planning is consequently inefficient. Inefficient work is due to want of tools, improper arrangements of task, and physical incapacity of the worker himself.

Change In Food Habits

Any scheme of crop-planning should correct the maladjustments between production and demand. The price factor plays an important part in influencing the demand. Under existing national incomes, is it possible for the consumers to buy food grains at the present price? Consumption habits have changed a great deal since the war. Sweet potatoes, roots and green vegetables, plantains, mangoes and jack fruit, horse gram and tapioca have taken the place of rice, as these are cheaper than the latter. In the West Coast, oilcakes are used by the poorer classes for spicing the rice food. Reducing the number of meals per day has also been a device of the poorer classes to solve the problem of high prices. Vegetarians in the West Coast are of late adding fish as one of the vegetables. Increasing food grain-production and making it available at a cheaper price should be the first objective of crop-planning. Population is increasing. Also consumption habits have changed owing to the growth of an industrial population which works in factories and has little time to prepare millets for cooking. Rice need not be pounded or removed of its chaff as in the case of millets. It can be put in boiled water and cooked quickly.

Before talking of production, we need food during the transition when dams and electricity undertakings are under construction and increased production is being attempted through extension methods and supplies of agricultural requisities. The existing food supply within the country should be properly calculated. The Planning Commission calculates the availability per adult in 1950 as 13.67 oz. after including and import of 3 millions But this presupposes a system of procurement which will take away from every producer every oz. of grain over 13.67 oz. and distribute it without any leakage or wastage to the non-producers equitably.

But a procurable surplus is different from a production surplus,

Priorities And Objectives

even in an efficiently controlled economy. The maximum procurement can never be more than 40 per cent of gross produce when monopoly procurement and distribution operate. When making calculations we should provide for a surplus generally held by producers and consumers in rural areas for their maintenance till the next harvest. A certain allowance should be made for hoarding by unsocial elements.

Further, experience has shown that Government of India cannot effectively control surplus states to part with their produce A practical programme therefore will lie in the direction of helping deficit states with necessary imports of food from foreign countries.

Regional Self-Sufficiency

Regional self-sufficiency regarding food crops is a prudent step under existing conditions when national integration is not a fact but only an ideal. The regional unit should be sufficiently big to provide food as far as possible for sub-regions in the unit which concentrate on non-food crops. States on a language basis will be the best as they will be small enough for planning purposes and command sufficient authority to exercise control over planning.

In deciding food needs of 'each' State, the purchasing power of the people, the cheaper kind of foods which they can use, and the food articles required should be duly considered. The West Coast and Assam will need more rice. Broken rice which is 50 per cent cheap is generally used in the West Coast. For many parts of Tamilnad and Kerala, emphasis should be on sweet potatoes, tapioca, plantains, vegetables, mangoes, jack fruits, cocoanuts and fish.

Madras is 93 per cent deficit in pulses on the basis of nutritional needs. The possibilities of increasing the area under black gram, green gram, tur-dhall, as main, inter-tilled, or a second crop should be fully explored.

The area under ground-nut is no doubt large, but its price has gone up owing to its export as nuts and oil, and its use in the preparation of vanaspati. Groundnut is a useful supplement to a cereal—sweet potato diet. Half to 1 oz. a day is a safe limit for consumption. Groundnut cake was sold by the Tata Oil Mills in Trvancore and Cochin during 1943 famine, and groundnut flour by the Kolhapur State. Gingelly oil cakes are also consumed by the poorer classes.

Plantain flour resemoles in nutritional value cereal flour according to Famine Commission Report. Crop-planning for deficit areas comprising a high population density with a low purchasing power should provide for expansion of these crops.

Priority For Crops

In planning, we have to fix the priority as between the demand for different crops, as feed, seed, industrial and other uses and export and import trade. Our main deficiencies are in food grains, cotton and jute. We should import that crop which is cheaper to import. We should, therefore, import food and less cotton and jute and increase the area under the latter two crops

Crop-planning should take full account of the need for fodder crops for cattle breeding. Are we clear in our objectives regarding the disposal of useless cattle? 90 million useless cattle consume valuable fodder and hinder food production. Section 48 of the Constitution prohibits slaughter not only of 'cow and calves but also other milch and draught cattle'. Is our object in crop-planning to provide for feeding useless cattle which is consuming the food for for which men are struggling? Even an uneconomic holding may mantain a family when supplemented by cattle, sheep, poultry and pig-breeding. Here we touch against prejudices of rural communities in rearing pigs and poultry and in slaughtering useless cattle.

While the area under food grains should certainly be increased their expansion at uneconomic cost should be deprecated. The fact that we should be self-sufficient during a war period does not mean that we should be so also in peacetime.

Only we should have plans ready to switch on to self-sufficiency during a war period. If export of oil seeds and oils, and tobacco benefits the agriculturists and gives us a favourable foreign exchange wnth which we can buy food cheaper than raising it in our own country, we should certainly increase the area under these crops. This, however, does not mean that we should not think of increasing the food area during peace time. Whatever food grains can be produced at an economic cost and not on marginal and unsuited lands should be planned and executed immediately. It is sometimes said that immediate food distress should be solved by maximum imports of rice and wheat. Such a policy is dangerous. It will weaken the responsibility of the internal producer. We must not only produce to the utmost, but procure it to the maximum so that imports of food may be brought down to the minimum. Also in the interest of long-run agricultural production, a maximum import of capital goods for dams and electricity is essential which again means import of food to the minimum

Interlocked With Prices

The Planning Commission has not definitely committed itsef to achieving a policy of bringing down the level of prices. They hope to prevent further rise and they are doubtful of bringing it down. An increase in food grain price to promote internal produc-

(Continued on Page 23)

SHAH VISITS ARMS MUSEUM

His Majesty the Shah of Persia seen as he inspects some of the exhibits in the Officers' University Museum at the Military Academy in Teheran.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Congress indifferent toart—No effect of President's advocacy—Arts face new dangers—Real exponents neglected—Wanted a clear-cut policy—Place of art in education—Theatre defies talkie—Values of design to industries.

APPRECIATION of beauty is implicit in the concept of culture. It should, therefore, be one of the objectives of schemes intended to stimulate the all round growth of a nation.

For the same reason, enlightened nations have never missed arts from their programmes of development. In this connection, it was refreshing to ead the following reference in the presidential address of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru at the session of the Indian National Congress held at New Delhi.

Cry In Wilderness

"In our election manifesto, we have said that an essential part of education should be an appreciation of and devotion to truth and beauty in their various forms. Art and literature, music and drama, singing and dancing should be encouraged. Truth and beauty and art and literature are not the monopoly of any one country or one people. Those, who imagine that they are the sole possessors of any of these, have probably lost all understanding or appreciation of them"

Mr. Nehru is fully convinced that encouragement to arts is essential for the cultural advancement of the nation. The inclusion of arts and literature in the Congress election manifesto was evidently the effect of progressive thinking on his part. It was reinforced by a specific reference in his presidential address, but the circumstances give ground for assumption that Mr. Nehru's appeal in favour of arts might remain a cry in wilderness, although it was addressed by him in all sincerity.

Indifference To Art

The Congressmen have subscribed to the election manifesto. They have heard Mr. Nehru, emphasising in the open session, the need of cultivating through education, appreciation of beauty; but none is known to have expressed his reaction to the President's views on the values of art and literature. The election manifesto, in its relation to arts, seems to have no practical importance for the sake of the electioneering campaign.

Even a cursory glance at the lists of candidates selected by the various Pradesh Committees will reveal that Mr. Nehru's appeal has fallen upon deaf ears. Take, for instance, Bombay's list which is not unjustly criticised for the choice of candidates. The bosses of the show were not concerned with arts or artistics life of the country, as they did not care to nominate a single candidate who may be competent to represent the case of arts. Perhaps they were not inclined to go, in search of such a candidate, beyond their groups or outside the fold of the Congress.

The fact that indifference to arts on the part of not a few Congress leaders is inconsistent with their professions recorded in the manifesto will not worry them in the least, as they are used to such contradictions. As legislators and municipal councillors they do not hesitate to twiddle with arts or to encourage worship of false gods while presiding over or speaking at functions. On the contrary a few having no official engagements, have emerged overnight as authorities on arts. Having assumed, without contest, leadership of their groups, they are invariably found to have been included in the personnels of committees for arts appointed by the Government.

The Time Of Approval

Will merely a reference to arts in the election manifesto and President's address suffice to ensure their reorganisation and development? The reply cannot be in the affirmative. The question of arts has to be dealt with after all, at the Governmental level. It would receive no small a stimulus if the various parties represented in the legislature evince some interest in it. The expert opinion, if expressed in the legislature, would be a guidance to and, also to some extent, a check on the executive. The result of the general elections, if anticipated on the strength of the various lists of candidates, is not likely to be conducive to fulfilment of this condition.

For the Government to handle arts efficiently, it must have a well defined policy and practical programmes. It should, at the very outset, have a clear idea of the position of each Indian art and of the point at which the progress of the tradition was arrested. The Government has, so far, missed this point in its approach to different arts. While soaring high in the region of academics, it has lost sight of the realities of the situation and has fumbled over selection of methods to tackle the problem in a practical manner.

Direction Of Revival

In the North, the Rajasthani-Mughal period was the final phase of development of different arts. Music had attained the great height of Alap, Dhruvapad and Dhamar and then Khyal modes of signingg, and the complex technique of the Kathak dance was brought to perfection. The re-efflorescence of painting in the Rajput and Mughal schools, and exuberance of the architectural and sculptural tradition which were stimulated by this age are recorded in the numerous examples which are available today. The break came with the advent of the foreign rule. The reversion to the final stage of development of each art should be the starting point of its revival. It will also lead to formulation of correct standards.

Having reached a high stage, Indian arts sustained a terrible set-back through indifference on the part of the foreign Government. The revival which was initiated some years ago, was restricted in its scope mostly to painting. Music had almost settled down to a branch—the Khyal school, and dance was made by amateurs and society artistes discards certain essential features of its complex but distinctive technique. The conditions are very much the same today in the North. In the South, music and dance have retained their individuality and authentic technique because the artistes and people have unshakeable regard for the tradition.

New Dangers

With the passage of time new dangers have insidiously cropped up. One of them is the cinema. With its impact on the sphere of arts being strong, the film has been a menace to perpetuation of the classical technique of arts particularly dance and music. The other is from the aggressive front of dilettanti and amateurs who have invaded New Delhi. The official and fastidious circles of the capital, which have assumed the role of the elite, are led to regard light songs as high music and amateurs' dance as an exposition of the authentic classical dance. Such music or dance seems to carry more weight, when it displays the label of the culture — factory in which it was processed.

Some of the amateur groups are likely to get indirect or direct recognition, because they happen to be headed by persons including a few politicians who are regarded as authorities in the official and influential circles of New Delhi, On the other side, the real exponents, who must be counted as authorities, are neglected. A few musicians, — Hindus and Muslims — have continued the great tradition of the Haridas Tansen School of Music. Likewise, a few dance teachers have still preserved the authentic technique of the Kathak dance, but the patronge to which such artists are entitled is likely to be intercepted by others who have still to learn a great deal from them.

It is not known whether the ministries in charge of arts have any plan to encourage the real exponents. Most probably they have none. The Government, if not the Congress, should realise the deep significance of the reference to arts made by Mr. Nehru. It should, first of all get rid of, from among its advisers, dilittanti and propagandists and then should proceed to plan arts in consultation with experts and accredited exponents. Those, who cannot appreciate the intrinstic beauty of Dhruvapad singing, Kathak dance and Rajput paint ing, deserve to be pushed out of the field of art, as the revilalistic programme will have to be based upon the tradition represented by such schools.

Apathetic Educationists

Appreciation of beauty, as pointed out by Mr. Nehru, should be an essential part of education. It is the function of education to train all the human instronstic train all the human instincts and to cultivate the sense of appreciation of beauty. Mr. Nehru has emphasised this principle, but the majority of educationists are not inclined to think of arts seriously in relation to education. Their conception of aesthetic training seems to have been confined to the courses of drawing which have yielded no appreciable result after years' trial.

Bombay was selected as the venue of the All-India Educational Conference which was attended by a large number of educationists. The conference had a crowded programme and various sections, but it did not think that art was an educational subject which could have been discussed in a separate section. The treatment accorded to art showed that the educationists are not prepared to discard their orthodox views and to discuss the latest methods of art training in schools. The attitude of such educationists towards art has to be deprecated, as it is not unlikely to militate against realisation of the ideal propounded by Mr. Nehru.

One should not expect education of the current pattern to cultivate the sense of appreciation of beauty in children. The accretion of several years' experience is an indication of the fact that a revolutionary change is needed in the system of art training in schools. The question has to be solved on the All-India basis and without undue delay, as the system of general education is in the process of reorganisation. Since the Educational Conference has failed to deal with art in education in the light of new trends and modern requirements of the country, it should be the task of the Government of India to find solution of the problem in consultation with experts and educationists having a progressive outlook.

Survival Of The Stage

The belief which is held by several people that the screen is the legitimate successor of the stage, is not right. Nowhere in the world, except in India, the screen has usurped the sphere of the stage. Britain, to cite an instance, has retained her theatrical tradition unimpaired in spite of the growth of the talkie. London's Old Vic theatre, which has attained its present height., had a small beginning in 1876, and since then, according to its present director, Mr. Tyrone Guthric, it has continued to grow.

The Old Vic's popularity is a lesson for India whose theatre-going public is enamoured of the talkie. This audience has no admiration for the artists actually moving on the stage. The stage should not recede in the background in any country, if the people have unshakeable faith in drama. Like the Old Vic, some theatrical companies particularly in Western India have left behind them eventful history, which will be soon forgotten, because the people have lost interest in the theatrical art and its indigenous tradition. India has much to learn about the theatre from the countries like Britain. Her theatre will rise again if the devotees of the screen are trained to discriminate between the "shadows" and "realities." The prosperity of the Old Vic is significant of the fact that the film in Britain was not allowed to overstep its limit.

Demand For Designs

In this connection, it is necessary to know whether the Government of India has any plan to encourage craftsmen to maintain the standards of design and workmanship. This inquiry has to be made in view of the fact that design has been hitherto considered as the least important item in the programmes of development of industries. The demand, in the foreign market, for Indian artistic wares will largely depend upon new designs in the traditional style. It will be a mistake to rely upon the sentiment of buyers to buy Indian things irrespective of their quality. What is needed is a plan to work out and introduce new but original designs to craftsmen engaged in various artistic industries. This is an aspect of such industries which the Government should not lose sight of in enthusiasm to exhibit Indian products in the foreign countries.

BEVAN TASTES INDIAN DELICACIES

Mr. Bevan, former British Cabinet Minister, accepts refreshments from an Indian girl at an India House reception.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

In all U. S. schools there is a growing interest in developing world-minded citizens. In the elementary schools this simply means giving children some knowledge and appreciation of the cultures of peoples in other lands. Older students learn the value of world understanding and of a citizenship that appreciates the need for international co-operation for world peace and progress, and the work of the United Nations.

Students live democracy in U. S. schools. Each year they are given more and more responsibility in the classroom. Often students direct classes with the teacher serving only as guide and counsellor. In most schools students help make and administer the rules for their activities and behaviour through their student government organizations. Classroom study is frequently supplemented by visits to nearby commercial and industrial plants, tax-supported agencies, and historical places. Now, more than ever before, students are accepted as important parts of their communities, rather than as "future citizens." They sometimes serve on the boards of civic organizations and at regional and national education conferences.

Community Living

Just as education is an integral part of American life, U. S. schools are closely related to community living. School facilities are used by other community groups. During week ends and summer vacations school gymnasiums and playgrounds are used by neighbourhood children. In school auditoriums there are plays by local theatre groups, civic meetings, and lectures and motion pictures of general community interest.

Motion pictures, radio and television have come to contribute much to general education in the United States. The Film Council of America promotes the production, distribution, and use of films for public education. Some colleges and universities offer home study courses based on radio programmes. Several colleges, universities and city school system produce television programmes. The eventual role of television for classroom instruction is not yet determined, but educators are agreed that the invention of television is likely to influence greatly man's behaviour and society's course of events.

Memory Of Summer

The following verse has been written by Harry Cohen:—

There are soft voices along the reeds
And low sweet music gently floats.
Lulls each tiny ripple,—seeds
Of a thousand love-extolling notes
Now presently a cool serene—
The lazy, rhythmic craft glides past
The wonder of this tranquil scene
Has roots among beauty, deep and fast.

Nonsense Limericks

The following limericks have been sent by Prabhat Vaidya:—

There was a boy called Joe Matoz
Who complained he felt comatose:
When put to bed
And questioned, he said,
"I won a wager eating 100 tomatoes."

The Lazy Man

Sister Usha Kannan of Jabalpore has written the following story:—

Once, long long ago, there lived a boy whose name was Ram. He lived with his father who was a woodcutter. Ram was full of laziness down to the marrow of his home. He used to roam about idly and did not help his aged father, who slogged day and night to keep up the family. Whenever Ram ate anything, he would not even wash his fingers through sheer laziness, and the whole day he would be worried by the ants crawling along his mouth and fingers. His father being disgusted with telling him to work or study earnestly, gave him up. In this state of affairs, Ram chose to live as it pleased him.

Though Ram had the privilege of attending school, he did nothing there, and wasted his poor father's hard earned money. After break, instead of attending the class, he would waste his time lying on the grass, and gazing up at the sky. The last day of the year had come, and Ram's father glanced through his report. He had done very badly in all the subjects. So his father stopped him from going to school and decided to send him to work.

Ram was given the post of an errand boy. He did not like work the mere thought of it put him in a frenzy. He acted as an errand boy for a few days, his legs began to ache; so that work was given up.

Rama's father was very angry. One day he said to Ram, "If the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and no work, He would have made them with mouths only and no hands! and if He had ever made another class that he intended should do all the work and no eating. He would have made them with hands only and no mouths. So as you have a mouth and hands, you should eat as well as work.

'Go to the ant you sluggard,
Consider her ways and be wise.'"

And The Ant

Ram was perplexed when he heard his father's words. He was resolved to find an ant, and to take its advice.

One sunny morning Ram was seated near a tree in the garden. He perceived a hole, and soon he saw an ant emerge from it. It advanced to a heap of crumbs which were gathered together nearby, and taking a piece of crumb, it returned to its hole, and deposited it there. The ant continued this operation several times, carrying a piece of crumb and depositing it. Ram wondered if this creature's legs did not pain.

At last he ventured to say, "Brother Ant, doesn't your feet pain walking to and fro carrying that burden?" The wise Ant replied, "Of course my feet do pain, but we ants are very active, we are not like you. You waste your precious time. Neither are we like the cricket, which chirps and dances idly now, without gathering food supplies for winter, and then dies through hunger. We are not come to earth to idle away the time, but we are destined to work."

Hearing this speech Ram was moved. He was filled with pity for his father who was working for him. He made up his mind to help his father. His father was very pleased that his beloved son, after having a lesson from the ant, had resolved to help him daily. From that time Ram never failed to do his duty.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near to God is man
When duty whispers low, Thou must,
The youth replies, I can.

Boys and girls of the Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari.

Mr. Loy Long (right) and Mr. R. Patole of the Nagpada Balkan-ji-Bari.

Lightning

The following is reproduced by courtesy of the "Listener":—

You have often seen lightening in the sky. Which way does it travel? You will say, "Downwards, of course." But that is not quite right. The right answer is that it travels both upwards and downwards.

Most people think that lightning is just a single flash. But it is not. It is made up of many small flashes, which together look to us like a big one.

This is what happens. First a tiny streamer of electricity darts out of the cloud and then it stops. Then another streamer darts out, and follows the same path as the first, goes a little farther, and then it stops. Then a third comes out, again follows the same path, goes a little farther than the second, and then stops. The path that these streamers follow is not usually a straight one, as you will have noticed. This goes on until there is an electric path in the air from the cloud to the earth. All these streamers added together are called the "Leader". As soon as the leader has touched the earth, it strikes upwards again. It comes down very quickly, but it strikes upwards even more quickly. As it travels upwards from the earth, it carries more electricity than it did coming down, so that the heat is greater and therefore the light of its flashes is brighter.

When we see these paths in the sky, they point downwards, so we think that the lightning goes downwards only. But it is the bright flash we see, and this goes upwards. It has been proved because people have been able to make special cameras which show this in the photographs taken of them.

And Thunder

And thunder? Thunder is the noise lightning makes. The heat made by lightening makes the air round it expand very quickly. This is just like an explosion, and it is this that makes all the noise.

If you are very near the flash, you hear one tremendous clap. I hope that you never have been near, for it is terrifying. If you are farther away, then you hear just the ordinary sort of rumble. This rumble seems to be heard for a longer time than the huge clap that is heard nearby. This is because you do not hear at the same time all the noise made by the flashes of lightning. You hear it in bits, and it is these bits added together that make the rumbling noice you know so well. The reason you hear the noise in bits, is that the sound made by the part of the flash nearest, reaches you before that made by the part of the flash farthest away. In between you hear the noice from all the other flashes following one after the other.

Sound takes about five seconds to travel one mile, so you can try and work out how far away the storm is from you. People sometimes count slowly as soon as they see a flash of lightning and they go on counting until they hear the sound of thunder. If they have counted four then they know that the storm is about four miles away. If between the next flash and the next clap or rumble of thunder they can count ten, they know that the storm is getting much farther away.

Kolhapur Balkan-ji-Bari members.

What Is It?

Sister Sudha Munim thinks that if you can solve the following riddles immediately, you can be considered quite clever. Now:

1. What is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, bu tonly once in man's life?
2. What it is that people always shut their eyes to?
3. What is it that by simply naming you are certain to break?
4. What is it that you cannot hold for more than a few moments yet is as light as a feather?

You will find their correct solutions at the bottom.

Now, here are the answers to "What Is It?" riddles: (1) The letter 'M'; (2) Soap; (3) Silence; (4) Your own breath. Were you right?

UNDERSTANDING

ENGLISH TEACHER: Jane can you give us a sentence using 'notwithstanding'?

JANE: I wore out the seat of my jeans, but notwithstanding.

FUR, FUR AWAY

Teacher: Now, let us talk about the grizzly bear. Do we get fur from him?

Boy: I'd get as fur from him as possible, myself.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, has accepted the invitation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to participate as an expert at the Youth Welfare Seminar in Simla. He will read a paper on "Youth Activities and Movements as Promoting National and International Co-operation." He will take this opportunity to visit the various Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Etawah, Banaras, Patna and Calcutta, and will be back at Bombay at the end of this month.

All are most welcome to join this great orotherhood of the All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be glad to receive from you also short contributions for publication in this your own "Corner"—Write to him anything you like, and he will feel happy!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

CROP PLANNING FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 20)

tion will defeat itself. It must lead to more starvation.

If food grains are imported at a higher price than what is paid to the internal producer, it is a consequence of the latter's failure to respond to State procurement and having brought about such a situation, it is not for him to plead for himself the benefit of the same price. The price situation would become worse were it not for those imports, A stable income and a satisfactory level of living for the cultivator should be the main objective of crop-planning. This depends on a proper price for produce. The Tamilnad Congress Research section has definitely shown by a series of enquiries that the present price for paddy paid to the producer is slightly higher than what it should be consistent with costs of production. The procurement price of rice today is higher (Rs 14-8-0 per maund) in the U.P solely due to political reasons and to persuade the ryots to pay the purchase price for 'bhoomidhari' rights. In the Punjab, it is a case of excess margin of profits in distribution. In Orissa and M.P. it is Rs. 11 per maund. The price in Madras and Bihar is Rs 13. If only the price is fixed on the basis that it should be profitable to the small owner-cultivator for raising paddy on lands of average productivity, the present procurement price for food grains at the village site can be brought down by about 20 per cent and pegged at Rs. 11 per maund But, this will depend on efficient procurement and rationing and in order to maintain the maximum price for the producer, the margin of profit of distribution to the consumer should be brought to the minimum. So long as the Indian agricultural economy is mainly for subsistence and not for marketing, the price benefit is urged generally by the big landowner who either lets out his land or cultivates it with hired labour. He has a surplus to sell. But the millions of peasants want a reduction in rents, credit and economic supplies of their requisites which they have to buy. Further more, when the purchasing power of the people is low population is large, and unemployment is rife, our policy should be to bring down the price-level of food grains in the interest of a stable society.

We are therefore driven to this conclusion that a suitable scheme of crop planning is interlocked with the fixing of prices. The prices of exported commodities should be such that they find a good sale in outside markets and should be brought down to the lowest level by internal controls. The price of food grains should be lowered by reducing the cost of articles which an agriculturist has to buy.

Mechanisation

Price fixing means a regimented economy. Export and import trade should be controlled so that the price guaranteed to the producer is not affected, leading to disaffection, against any scheme of crop-planning. The area under crops will require control through subsidies. Surplus production will have to be brought by the State and stored and re-sold in times of lower production. Standards of production will have to be enforced so that production may not not fall, leading consequently to scarcity and black-markets and the need for requisitioning stocks at the guaranteed price. If wages and rents are not regulated, the benefit of a proper price will not reach labourer and the tenant. Democratic, local control of production, rural warehousing, central markets and godowns, efficient distributive arrangements, marketing organisations, and supervision of quality standards are all involved in price fixing, which is the essential adjunct of crop planning. A well-ordered ramifying net-work of efficient organisations run with devotion by the producers, is essential for the success of any crop planning.

What should be the objective in crop planning, increased production through mechanisation, or without it? If surplus agricultural population is to be absorbed in industries, the latter should be prosperous enough affording in greater opportunities of employment.

When once we see the need for technology in industries, it naturally follows that technology in agriculture cannot be stopped. Agriculture must keep in step with progress in other industries and agriculture in other countries. This means it should produce more to meet the needs of industrial workers, to satisfy a growing national income, and to supply the large volume of export trade.

And if mechanisation of grain production leads to dispossession of agricultural workers, they should be assisted in many ways by being absorbed in processing industries, labour-consuming crops and live-stock industries, such as dairying, vegetable and fruit processing, poultry rearing, etc.

Reduction of unit costs in grain production is essential. What is lost by way of dispossessed labour in a family will be made up by the increased yield as a result of tractor-ploughing. **Extended cropping as a result of using water from canals and pumps will absorb part of the displaced labour Increased yields ad lowered costs due to mechanisation are two ways of reducing unit costs in grain production.**—Extracts from the paper read at the All-India Agricultural Economic Conference.

MAJOR DISASTER FOR SPAIN

(Continued from Page 5)

or not, the Spaniard tends to judge things and happenings with aesthetic standards; and the highest expressions of the Spanish genius are to be found in arts.

It would appear to be the case that Spain is the only part of the world in which the art of painting has been continuously cultivated since the prehistoric cave-dwelling days. Painting, as the soul's endeavour to capture and retain movement, is a characteristically Spanish art. In painting the artist as a spectator and a re-creator of what he sees, grants permanence to the fleeting instant of life: body and spirit are caught in their unity, expressing each other in perfect unison.

This whole-human aspiration of the art of painting explains why it should be the favourite art of Spain. It also explains a number of features in the history of Spanish painting: the poverty of its landscapes, the richness of its portraits, the scarcity of its nudes the homely and earthly atmosphere of religious subjects —all features which suggest direct observation of human life as it actually is. Painting, moreover, is a natural expression in a people of spectators. Generations of lookerson may have drunk in life so that a Velazquez or a Goya becomes exhilarated by it.

In her great pictures, Spain has given the world a crowd of human beings whom we remember individually, and every one of whom stands in our memory with that spring-like vitality which the Spanish genius brings out and cherishes in individual man.

WEIGHT LIFTER CALLED A SISSY

The weight-lifting strongman is a sissy!

This is indicated by psychological tests given to two groups of young athletes. One group had an enthusiastic interest in weight lifting, the other consisted mostly of basketball and volleyball players.

The weight lifter, it turned out, is probably covering up for a feeling of inadequacy and inferiority as a man. He is concerned with demonstrating that he is a real he-man, because of these lacks. He is strongly dependent and feel that he has been rejected. He is hostile toward his mother and is not fond of girls in general. He is very fond of himself.

This study, the results of which confirm Freudian theories, was conducted by Dr. Robert G Harlow of Harward University, who makes his report in the *The Journal of Personality*.

Ocean Free Delivery

(Continued from Page 2)

the one he had written in his darkest hour.

Often, after marine disasters, hoaxers delight in writing spurious notes and setting them adrift Consequently, a high percentage of bottled messages are frauds The disappearance of the 'Waratah' in 1909 sprouted a crop of these deceptions. The steamer carried 211 persons. Within a year after her mysterious disappearance, five bottle messages, allegedly written by survivors, washed onto Australian beaches. Each proved to be a hoax. The fate of the 'Waratah' remains a mystery to this day.

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Bottles, so-called silent sailors of the seven seas, don't always carry bad news. On at least one occasion a sea-going message served as Cupid's courier A comely stewardess on an English liner met her future husband by proxy when her ship picked up a bottle. In addition to a photograph and the address of a man the container held a message which pleaded: "I am a mate on a freighter bound for the South Seas I am a lonesome fellow and hope that fate will bring me a wife. Perhaps somewhere in the Commonwealth there is a girl not older than 30 who wants to write to me." The stewardess wrote and romance soon blossomed.

Several times the floating mail carriers have delivered wills tossed overboard by ship passengers.

●

Perhaps the oddest case of this sort involved a Boston lawyer who had gone beserk upon the death of a wealthy client in 1911. He sealed his client's 30-million dollar will in a bottle, surreptitiously boarded an outgoing ship, and hurled the valuable document into the ocean many miles from shore. Subsequently the demented barrister regained his senses and posted a $25,000 reward for the finder of the bottle. Three years passed before it again came to his hands. In the interim, the bottle had drifted to the far corners of the Atlantic and, among other misadventures, had been swallowed by a shark and was worshipped as a god by a pagan tribe in Brazil.

Soon after Lindbergh flew the Atlantic, a French dressmaker found a bobbing bottle near Saffi Morocco, and came into a tidy sum of cash because of the peculiar whim of an American traveller.

Apparently jubilant over the Lone Eagle's daring deed, the American wrote a sizable draft on his bank and, along with a brief message, enclosed it in a wine bottle and tossed it to the waves from the deck of a liner. The terse note stated simply: "Hurrah for Lindbergh!"

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In addition to the interest displayed by the various world governments in ocean-going bottles, many private organizations and individuals carry on fascinating experiments in floating bottle lore. The International Bottle Club, for one, keeps a constant stream of message-bearing containers journeying over the waves.

George Phillips, an evangelist of Tacoma, Washington, conducts one of the more unusual projects. He collects empty whiskey bottles, fills them with religious tracts and sermons, and tosses them into Puget Sound from where they are carried to sea.

Something like 15,000 of these pious parcels have been cast adrift by Mr. Phillips and his followers. At least 1,200 have reached a destination, for the "Bottle Parson" has received that many replies from finders as far away as Australia and New Guinea.

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What tidings bottle messages found in the future may carry, no person can foretell. Perhaps some will shed light on the fate of long-lost ships and marine disaster victims. More important, though, the silent sailors of the seven seas will add valuable data to the Hydrographic Office's knowledge of ocean currents and tides.

So, directly or indirectly, messages-by-bottle are making the sea a safer and surer place for all mariners.

YAWN AND YAWNS

(Continued from Page 2)

cause—usually for his own benefit. The owner of such a yawn is to be admired and envied.

●

(6) TO-BED-AT-LAST. After many glances at the clock and suppressed twitchings, mine host, upon closing the door behind the long-staying guests, gives vent to his feelings of sleepy relief in a yawn sounding like the mating call of a werewolf.

Unbuttoning his shirt he opens wide: 'yeeee—aaah—own!' Ambling happily up to bed, he leaves his wife to put away the cards, empty the ash trays, wash the glasses and turn out the lights. Such a yawn is indulged in only when alone or in the presence of somebody who doesn't count, such as a wife, children, or near and dear relatives.

Now the yawn testifies, we can be ourselves. Sitting on the edge of the bed, one shoe off, gazing dreamily at the wallpaper, a man can let himself go with one of these yawns and nobody will castigate him for it.

The flashing wit of the early evening has left him and his mind is a pink egg of vacancy. So we leave him to untroubled sleep.

GANDHIAN IDEAL FOR COMMON MAN

(Continued from Page 4)

would not have gathered the force it has, had Shankarrao Deo not insisted upon some sort of association to be brought into being, for bringing together persons who accepted Gandhiji's doctrines

The necessity of such an association Shankarrao urged with great fervour though the actual shape and conception of the present Sarvodaya Samaj must be attributed to Acharya Vinoba

Immediately after this august gathering, Shankarrao was instrumental in incorporating the Sarvodaya ideal in the resolution of the Congress when it paid its homage to the Father of the Nation after his martyrdom.

Being imbued with Gandhian principles and having gone through its rigid discipline for a number of years, Shankarrao has tried hard to introduce Gandhian teachings when he occupied the office of the Secretary of the Congress. He utilized every opportunity which this office presented for fostering his goal. As soon as he was appointed one of the General Secretaries of the Congress he established a board of constructive workers, in the Congress Secretariat, to give a fillip to the Gandhian programme. The board consisted of very important men in the hierarchy of constructive workers. During Shankarrao's regime, as Secretary, the Congress constitution was radically changed. The intention was to so reorient the constitution so as to bring into high relief the constructive work on the Gandhian pattern. Every effective member of the Congress is required to observe the discipline underlying the constructive programme, according to the new constitution. Every effort was made—and Shankarrao Deo played a prominent part in it—in order that Congress should remember and bring into operation in every-day life the precepts of Gandhiji. The effective members of the Congress were to be the prototypes of the servants of the Lok-sevak Sangh of Gandhiji's conception.

Economic Planning

The Sarvodaya economic planning report was published long before the Nasik Congress, and from the beginning to the end of the report Shankarrao Deo's personality is visible in it. Very influential constructive workers had gathered at Wardha to give the Sarvodaya planning report, their seal of general approval. It was the first important and praiseworthy attempt to make the Gandhian outlook take a practicable shape and to make it applicable to the present conditions, within the four corners of the Gandhian economic concepts Then followed the appointment of the Planning Commission by the Central Government.

Those who are in touch with the inside working of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress know full well how Shankarrao Deo, during the last three years brought about many meetings and camps of Congress members and constructive workers, in which he often preached the doctrine of Sarvodaya, exhorted them to take to Gandhian ways and to uplift the masses through moral regeneration. "Sarvodaya is the goal of the Congress; democracy is its instrument and constructive work is the only means to achieve this goal." These were the propositions he reiterated in almost every meeting and camp.

Gandhi Fund

The fact that Maharashtra has contributed very substantially to the Gandhi Memorial Funds, inspite of the proverbial poverty of the province testifies to the united efforts of the Maharashtra Congress workers, as well as to the efficiency of its leaders, including Shankarrao Deo.

Without the slightest disturbance, consequent on his objective defeat in the Congress presidential election, Shri Shankarrao Deo strove in every way possible, with great humility, to create circumstances for the ascendency of the influence of Pandit Jawaharlal in the Congress, as he found that the Gandhian outlook was rapidly fading in the great organization He worked from within at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Delhi AICC sessions for the upsurge of the Gandhian ideology through strengthening the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal. According to Shri Shankarrao Deo, if there is any powerful man in the country, who is trying his utmost to be loyal to the Father of the Indian Nation, it is Pandit Jawaharlal. It is in consonance therefore, with his long attempts after the Nasik Congress to strengthen Gandhiji's influence in the country, that we find his name in the present set-up of the Working Committee under Pandit Jawaharlal's presidentship of the Congress.

Recently, Shri Shankarrao Deo has brought into existence, the Gandhian school of Economics Sociology and Politics; and the institution has started its work at Wardha, only two months ago All social problems affecting the country's welfare, are to be studied there from the Gandhian standpoint and an academical assessment is to be made of them

Vinoba's Mission

Acharya Vinoba's famous walking tour to Shivarampalli, which has developed into the Bhumidan Yadnya (land donations) in the Telangana area, has its origin in the pressure which Shankarrao Deo had exerted on Vinoba in one of the Sarva Seva Sangh meetings for attending the sessions at Shivarampalli.

Acharya Vinoba's present tour to Delhi which promises to be a precursor of a great agrarian movement in future is merely a continuance of the Telangana tour.

The prospects for the propagation of the Gandhian ideals at present are bleak and cheerless but the followers of Gandhi who have implicit faith in those principles as the ultimate solution of the world problems, will have to face the times boldly believing that failures are the stepping stones to success.

Coincidently with Shri Shankarrao Deo's appointment as Secretary, Acharya Vinoba has again started his pedestrian tour and he is creating the necessary atmosphere for the Sarvodaya ideals Acharya Vinoba represents in his individual capacity all the tenets which the Sarvodaya ideal signifies. It is said that he desires to tour the whole of the country spreading the message of peace charity, goodwill and hope Vinoba and Shankarrao were college companions at a certain time and therefore are in a condition to understand each other fully.

If the constructive workers who perhaps represent the largest group of social servants in the country, cast off their pessimism get out of their cobwebs of ideological differences, are prepared for a new orientation of Gandhian doctrines which new situations might demand, and attack the social problems, in a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood, with firmness of mind and singleness of purpose, they will not only lessen the frustration prevalent in the country, but would be greatly helpful in creating a robust atmosphere for the regeneration of our land.

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SAMPLING OUT 'SARIS'

BOMBAY GIRL'S SPECIALITY

Miss Joyce Perera from Bombay doing a dance at an India House concert.

Miss Sakiatvala, a Parsi, Miss Mohini Gidwani, from Sind, and Rashida Rahim, a Muslim, busy arranging saris for display at the India House Exhibition in London.

EXPERT IN HER LINE

Mrs. Graham, a Bengali girl who married a Scot, is publicity expert of the Trade Department.

EVE BRINGS SUNSHINE TO INDIA HOUSE

Krishna Menon Follows Mahatma's Dictum

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON.

THE greatest glory of India House is its women.

It is they who hold aloft the banner of Indian culture. The man often succumbs to the ways of the West. But the Indian woman remains unconquered like Mount Everest.

By retaining the grace and dignity of her race she exacts the admiration of the glamour-fed Occident. No activity of India House has done more to enhance the admiration and respect for India than the employment of a large number of Indian women. In fact, the most striking difference between the old India House and the new India House is the presence of women, who, draped in their native costume, radiate sunshine. Not only has women given India House a new look; she has also helped to win new friendships for India. Often when someone has felt hurt at the brusque manner of India House a kind word from Eve has helped to heal the wound.

Gandhiji's Dream

Mahatma Gandhi, who deplored the fact that for centuries man had treated women as slaves, often appealed to his countrymen to treat their women folk as comrades in common service. He wanted to create conditions which would ensure that woman would be able to realise her full status and play her part as equal of man. The employment of so many women at India House shows that the Mahatma's dream has at last come true.

Before the D-Day only one woman was employed at India House. Today their number exceeds a hundred.

Indian women can be seen in every department, some of them occupying positions which were once considered to be the special preserve of men.

The women employees at India House hail from all parts of India and belong to different communities and creeds, proof position of India's determination to maintain the secular character of the State. Most of the girls are graduates and unmarried. Some of them have contracted marriage since their arrival in London, and there have been cases of Hindu-Muslim and Hindu-European alliances. The women draw the same pay as men, though some girls feel a sense of grievance that women recruited in India should draw higher pay than those recruited in this country. Quite a fair number of Anglo-Indians work at India House. A number of women are students who work part-time at India House.

High Commissioner Menon, who has a soft corner in his heart for Indian women, tries to help them, even when he is in one of his not very happy moods.

Faithful Follower

The women at India House are naturally of all sizes and shapes —some attractive and some not so attractive. But every department has its fair share of attractive personalities. No one can accuse the High Commissioner of keeping all the clever and smart women in his personal secretariat. If the High Commissioner mobilises "sweet little things", as Hitler called women, at his social parties, and receptions, that is not because he considers women pieces of ornament, but because he feels only women can impart true Indian atmosphere to his parties. Gandhiji warned us that we must not look upon women as dolls and objects of indulgence. India House might have deviated from Gandhi's teachings, but in the matter of treatment of women it follows the injunctions of the Mahatma. Nor would many women, conscious of their new dignity, like to be treated as toys. Anyone not treating them as comrades in the common service of India would find a terrible shock awaiting him.

Cast For Concerts

Most of the Indian women can sing and dance, and provide cast for the High Commissioner's concerts which are held in aid of this or that cause. The employment of women has not interfered with the efficiency of India House. In fact, it has added to it.

It is said of a famous woman that she was "in sex a woman, in abilities a man.". This is true, at least, of some of the women at India House.

Doubting World

Wallpaper didn't become popular in America until after the Civil War although it was imported from England as early as 1710. People refused to use it, claiming that anything which would stick so tightly to walls must be poisonous!

Tomatoes once were considered only as hog-food. Men who claimed they were good for humans were ridiculed.

The baby buggy was considered a traffic menace when first introduced by its inventor, Charles Burton. Burton was compelled to go to England to manufacture them. There, Queen Victoria took a fancy to the buggies and set the style. Americans took notice of these perambulators then, but they had to import them from Burton's overseas factory!

When Adam Thompson introduced the bathtub at his home in Cincinnati in 1842, he was brought under scathing rebuke. The State of Virginia immediately imposed a $30 tax and increased water rates on anybody who installed one. Boston forbade tub-bathing unless by doctors' orders. Philadelphia had a statute which declared bathing between November 1 and March 15 unlawful. Lawmakers and physicians alike charged that people would die from such baths!

When Charles Newbold invented the metal plough in 1797, farmers at first refused to use it, maintaing that the metal would poison the soil!

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